ANISH FOREIGN OFFICE JOURNAL

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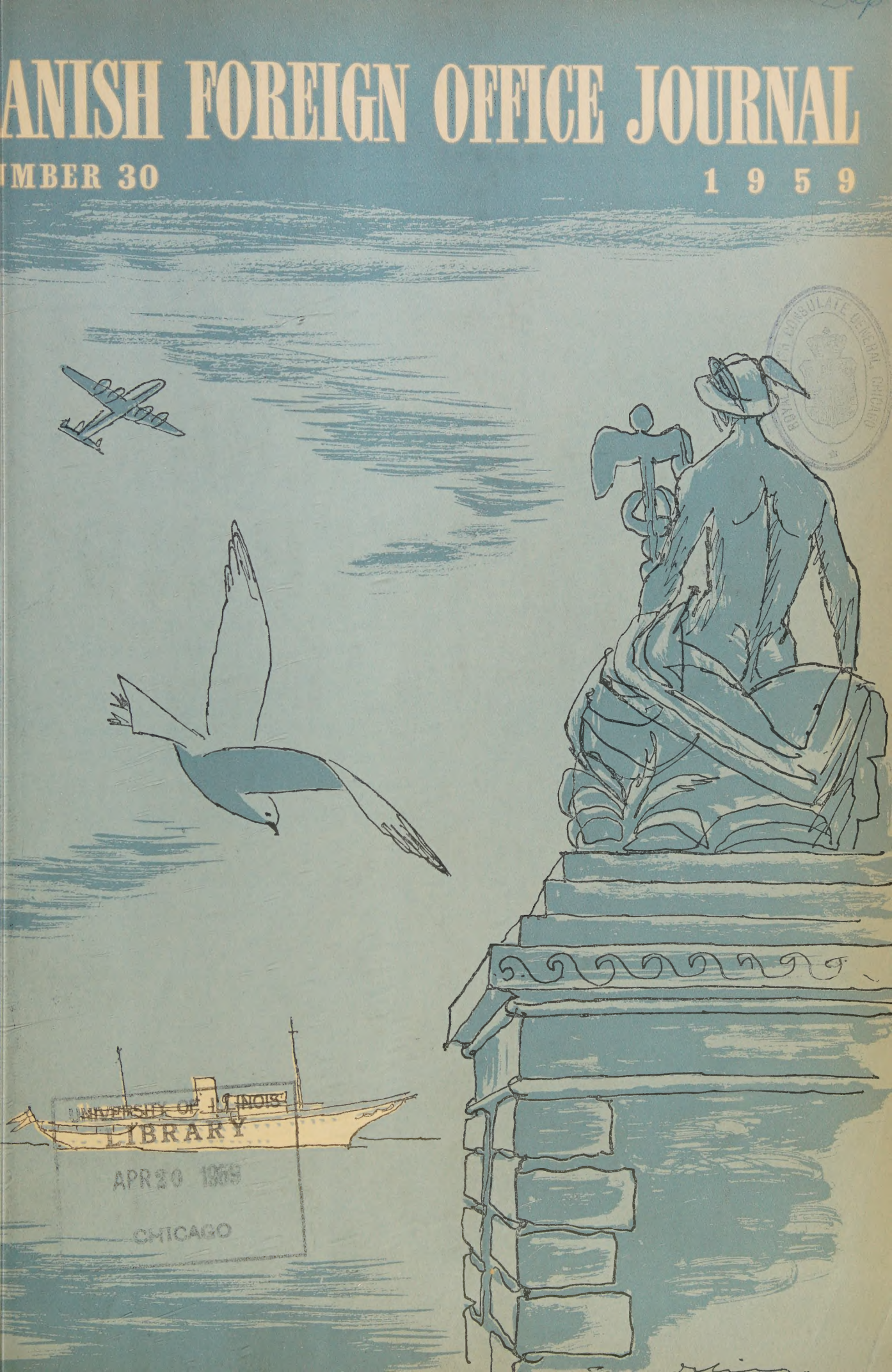

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KING AND CONSTITUTION
Denmark has been a kingdom for over a thousand years. Clearly, the Crown's position during this long period has undergone various changes. During the twelve years which have passed since he ascended the throne, King Frederik, in unswerving loyalty to the constitution and democracy, has discharged his duties in a way which has won him the deep affection of his people. By H. C. Hansen.. *page 17*

CLOSE-UP OF THE KING
On his sixtieth birthday King Frederik of Denmark will be able to look back on a period with many happy memories. Since he was proclaimed King in 1947 and took over the duties of his father, Christian X, he has led a busy life, whether in residence at one of his palaces or travelling. But he manages to find time for private life with his family. By Poul Hansen ..... *page 20*

THE STATE OF FOREIGN TRADE
Danish foreign trade, in spite of the difficulties which beset agricultural exports, has been expanding and, through a combination of economic policy and a fall in the prices of raw materials, the balance of payments has taken a favorable turn. In the long view, the Danish economy vill greatly depend on the satisfactory settlement of European marketing problems. By Jens Otto Krag..... *page 25*

DEMOCRACY AND WELFARE
The development which has taken place in the social-political field during the reign of King Frederik may be described as steadily progressive. That which has been achieved may be less than many had desired and dreamt of, but the achievements rest on a solid foundation, each advance having been related to the community's ability to support it. By Julius Bomholt.... *page 28*

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CULTURE CROSSES THE FRONTIERS
The culturel life of Denmark has experienced a fruitful period of development since the war. Contact with other countries has been of great importance and Danish contributions in the cultural field have also aroused interest abroad. By Hakon Stangerup..... *page 32*

AGRICULTURE UP TO DATE
The structure of Danish agriculture has undergone considerable changes in recent years owing to mechanization. It is only by competitive production that the industry can maintain its exports. This is the key to the persistent efforts to increase production and efficiency, cut production costs, and improve the quality. By Clemens Pedersen..... *page 36*

EXPANDING INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS
Although Denmark has hardly any natural resources, manufacturing has established itself as one of the major national industries. During the reign of King Frederik it has been reconstructed and the boom in exports indicates that it is competitive. Nearly every class of goods is represented but the typical products are finished articles. The total value of the annual production is about 15.000 million kroner. By Aage L. Rytter ..... *page 39*

SHOWING THE FLAG ON THE HIGH SEAS
The Second World War was little short of a disaster to the Danish shipping industry. What had been built up in many years of hard work was destroyed at one blow. Wartime losses reduced the pre-war tonnage by half and 1.500 Danish seamen lost their lives. At the time of King Frederik's accession in 1947 the fleet was still some 30 per cent smaller than when war broke out. By Hakon Christiansen .. *page 42*

The cover, drawn by Ebbe Sadolin, shows the Royal Yacht »Dannebrog« at the Custom House in the Port of Copenhagen.

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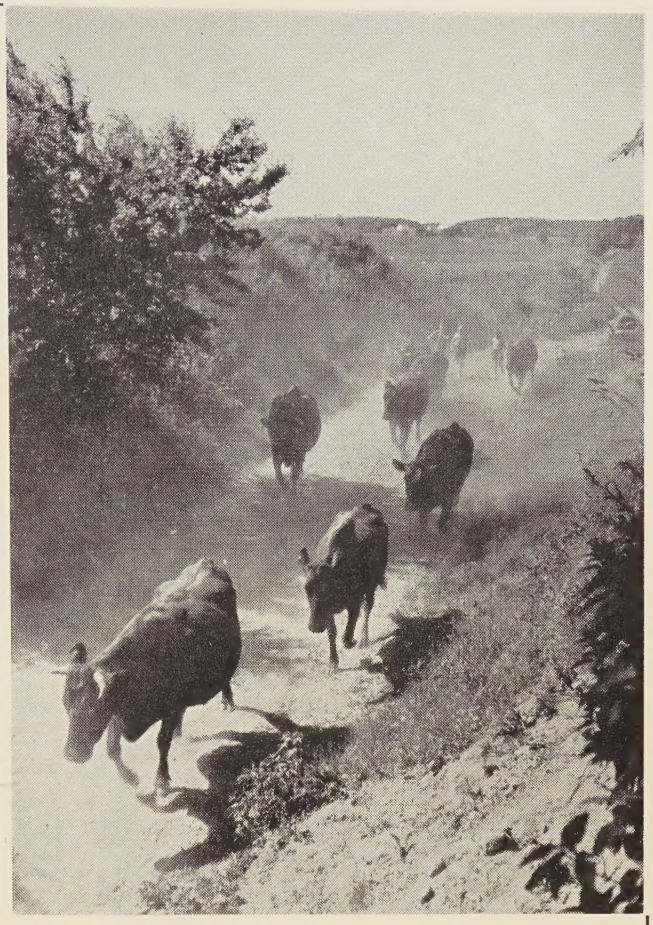

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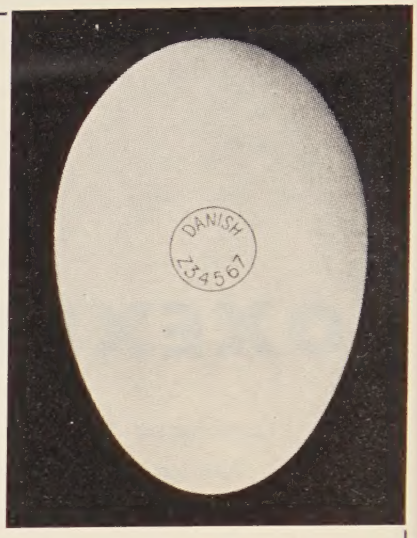

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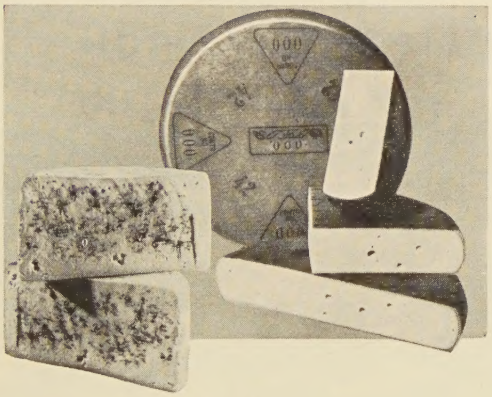

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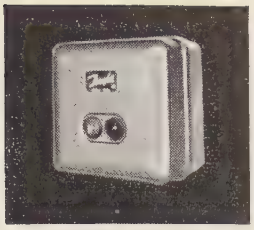

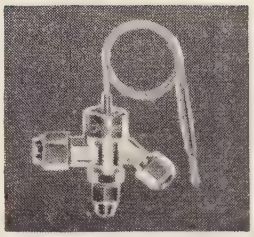

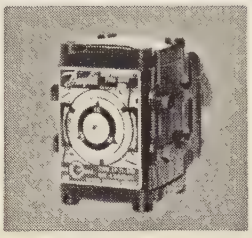

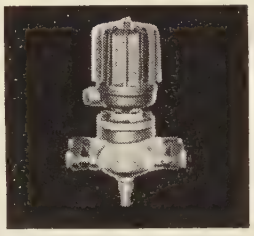

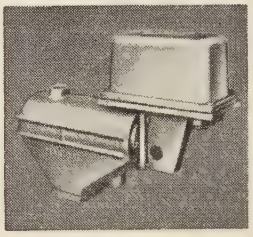

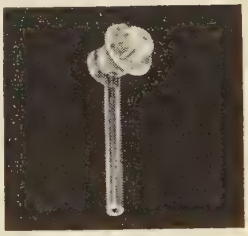

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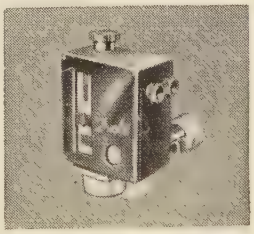

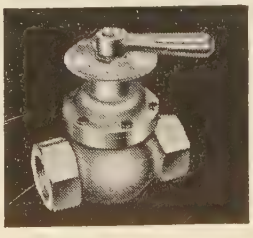

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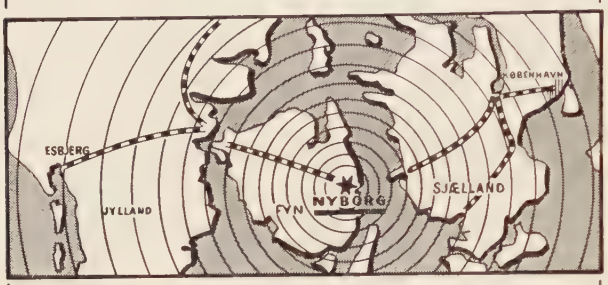

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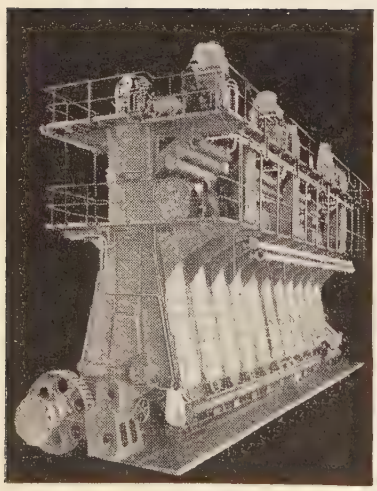

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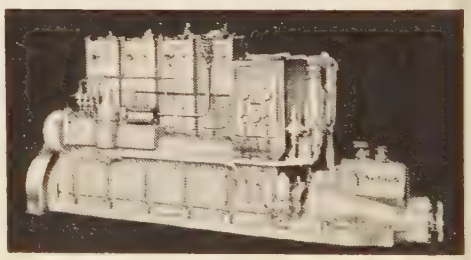

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DANISH FOREIGN OFFICE JOURNAL
NUMBER 30 . MARCH 1959

King and Constitution

By H. C. Hansen
Prime Minister

Denmark has been a kingdom for over a thousand years. Clearly, the Crown's position during this long period has undergone various changes. During the twelve years which have passed since he ascended the throne, King Frederik, in unswerving loyalty to the constitution and democracy, has discharged his duties in a way which has won him the deep affection of his people

Denmark's recorded history begins about the middle of the tenth century. What lies beyond is lost in legendary twilight. About the year 940 died the first known king, Gorm the Old. In the more than 1,000 years which have since elapsed Denmark has been a kingdom, and all later kings descend from King Gorm.

While Denmark has thus always been a kingdom it must be added that the king's status has undergone many and important changes in the course of time.

The king was originally elected by all three of the country's ancient provincial assemblies: the one at Viborg for Jutland; the one at Lund for the Scanian provinces, which belonged to Denmark down to 1660 and which are now Swedish; and the one at Ringsted for the islands. As no written constitution existed, we know little about the king's rights and powers in the earliest times.

King Frederik IX of Denmark

In the period dating from 1282 to 1648 the kings had to accept a limitation of their powers by means of a number of charters, in which they granted the nobility considerable influence on state affairs.

In 1660 the king (Frederik III, 1648–70) succeeded in establishing himself as an hereditary ruler, and thereafter he assumed absolute power over all the affairs of the realm. In contrast to the position in most other European countries, absolutism was embodied in a constitutional law, the Act of Succession of 1665. From 1660 to 1848 the king was accountable only to God

The King signing the new Constitution of 1953, watched by the Prime Minister of the day, Mr. Erik Eriksen

and his power was unlimited; and by virtue of the above-mentioned Act, this was greater than any power legally invested in any other European head of State.

From Absolutism to Democracy

The first democratic constitution in a modern sense was the Constitution of June 5, 1849. This fundamental law, most of the provisions of which still form the legal basis of Danish democracy, has been amended four times during the past 110 years, most recently on June 5, 1953.

It is a fact worth emphasizing that the considerable upheavals in the country's constitutional position which have been briefly mentioned above have all taken place without fighting or bloodshed. Contrary to the case in so many European countries in the great year of freedom 1848, the transition from absolutism to democracy was made in peace and harmony. The king (Frederik VII, 1848–63) realized that an autocracy no longer answered to the needs and conditions of the time and renounced his inherited rights without a blow and without bitterness. His motto, "The people's devotion, my strength", meant something very real to him.

When absolutism was abolished, a prolonged and bitter struggle ensued concerning the king's right to choose his ministers. The constitution imposed no restriction on his claims in this respect, and for more than a generation in the latter half of the nineteenth century a struggle was waged to establish the principle that ministers should have the political backing of a parliament elected by direct and secret ballot. This struggle, which was more bitter than so much other political strife, was also waged without bloodshed at any time, and it ended in the king's acceptance of the parliamentary principle whereby no minister may remain in office after a vote of censure.

The New Constitution

Although practised since 1901, the parliamentary principle was first constitutionally established in 1953. In 1920 a dispute arose over the king's dismissal of his ministry, which then refused to function until an election could be held. This episode found a peaceful solution, and nothing since has been able to justify the assumption that there was any intended breach of the parliamentary principle.

The constitution of 1953 is also in other respects a record of developments that have already occurred. During the present century democratic rule has been strengthened and consolidated. It is to the great credit of the three most recent kings (Frederik VIII, 1906–12, Christian X, 1912–47, and Frederik IX, 1947–) that they have fully appreciated the needs and conditions of democracy, and have made their contributions towards maintaining it.

The introduction of female succession in 1953 marks the close of the popular movement for women's equality with men in public life, while for the King it meant that his eldest daughter became Heir to the Throne.

Under the constitution the King together with the Folketing wield the legislative power, while he alone holds the executive power. However, the King is free from responsibility and his person is sacrosanct ("the King can do no wrong"), the ministers being solely responsible for the conduct of government. The King appoints and

ismisses the Prime Minister and the other members of ne Government within the framework of the parliamen- ıry principle.

The King in Council

The King presides over the Council of State. In practice ne number of matters dealt with by the Council is mited. Bills which the Government wishes to put before ne Folketing are submitted to the King in Council for iis signature, just as the King gives his assent in Council to nose which the Folketing has passed. Apart from these natters, the Council of State handles only certain major reaties and the reprieving of long terms of imprisonment. But the King's signature is required in connection with a ong list of other government acts including the appoint- nent of Government officials, and these matters receive he Royal Assent outside the Council of State. The Royal ignature on Bills passed by Parliament and Government ives them binding force when accompanied by the ignature of one or more ministers.

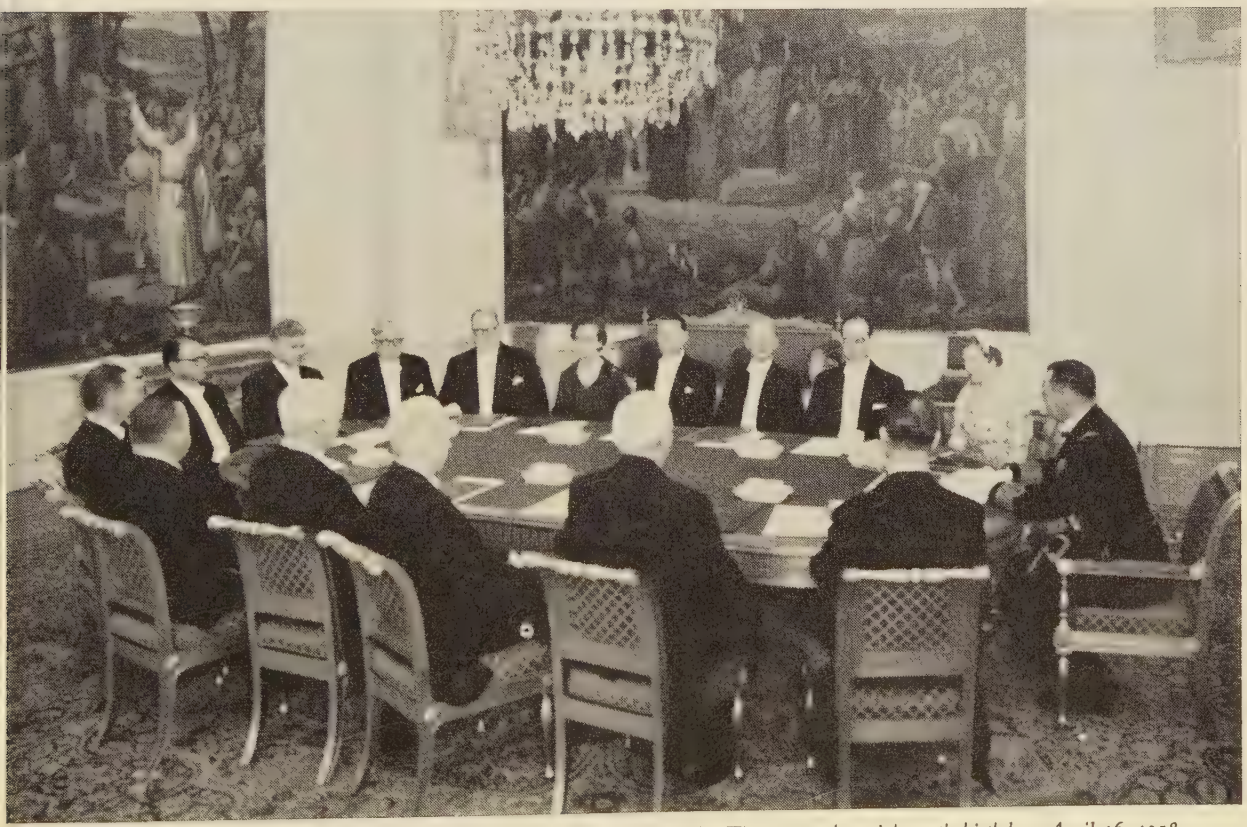
Symbol of National Unity

The King's importance in a modern constitutional monarchy does not consist in his influence on current political affairs, but in the confidence which, as the symbol of national unity, raised high above political strife, he inspires in all political camps.

In the dark years of the German occupation of 1940–45 the King (Christian X) became a rallying-point and a symbol of the hope of national and democratic freedom after the war which his upright, dignified, and courageous bearing kept alive through every tribulation. It is beyond all doubt that in him the occupying power saw a political reality which it shrank from assailing.

The King and Queen on the balcony of Christiansborg Palace at the time of their accession in 1947

In the twelve years which will soon have passed since King Frederik ascended the throne of Denmark the King in unswerving loyalty to the constitution and democracy has discharged his royal duties in a way that has won him the deep affection of his people. The King and the royal family take an active interest in the daily life of the people. There is no part of the country which he does not visit at frequent intervals, and the King and Queen are known to every child in the land. In King Frederik the best traditions of the monarchy are combined with deep and real understanding of democracy.



The first Council of State attended by Princess Margrethe, Heir to the Throne, on her eighteenth birthday, April 16, 1958

Close-up of the King

By Poul Hansen
Editor

On his sixtieth birthday King Frederik of Denmark will be able to look back on a period with many happy memories. Since he was proclaimed King in 1947 and took over the duties of his father, Christian X, he has led a busy life, whether in residence at one of his palaces or travelling. But he manages to find time for private life with his family

Twenty years ago an old man from the West of Jutland, in Copenhagen on a visit, went up to Amalienborg Palace. He had been a guardsman, had stood guard for King Frederik VIII and for Crown Prince Christian, who was now the King, at Sorgenfri Palace. He wished to see where he had done sentry duty as a young man in front of the royal palace. Having found his bearings he entered the palace gateway. He wanted to see the King. In the gateway he was met by a polite court official who told him: "That is impossible. The King is ruling, and the Queen is out shopping for lunch!"

Exactly the same scene could be enacted today when the same king's son, His Majesty King Frederik IX, is the reigning monarch. In the palace of Frederik VII at Amalienborg, which takes its name from the King's grandfather, and which was occupied by King Frederik and Queen Ingrid on their marriage, the King performs the duties of ruler, head of the royal house, and family man. It will often happen that while the King is engaged on affairs of state the Queen will be shopping.

It can also be revealed that every morning the Queen decides all the domestic arrangements, including the day's din-

Royal home life at Amalienborg Palace

The King and Queen of Denmark in Greenland, 1952

King Frederik on holiday in Venice

The royal family visit Tønder in South Jutland. To the left of the King and Queen are the princesses, Margrethe, Anne-Marie, and Benedikte

The King and Queen at the annual Danish-American celebrations on July 4, 1958

ner. It is unlikely that the old guardsman would be any more successful were he to call at the palace one morning now.

Audience of the King

But there is another way of doing it. In Denmark everyone has the right to take his problems to the King. Twice a month the King holds public audience at Christiansborg Palace, where anyone may attend. In the large ante-room gather rich and poor, landowners and farmers, officers and public servants. Most of them go to return thanks for a royal appointment or decoration. But many also have a personal request to make. It is true that all callers must state their business to one of the receiving adjutants or court officials before they can be admitted to the audience chamber. Here their conversation with the King is private. Unless the problem is a general one, the petitioner is usually asked to submit a written statement. This direct contact between King and people is an old one. The tradition is closely observed.

None of the King's subjects need ever be in doubt as to where the King and the royal family are to be found. From the autumn to the spring they live at Amalienborg. In April the royal residence is transferred to Fredensborg Palace in North Zealand. In July the family take up their summer residence at Graasten Palace near Flensborg Fjord. In September the residence is floating. All the palaces are closed and the family live on the royal yacht Dannebrog until Fredensborg Palace is re-opened for a while before the resumption of winter residence at Amalienborg. Throughout the summer the royal yacht makes short cruises in home waters.

All the kings of the house of Glücksborg—Christian IX, Frederik VIII, Christian X—were trained for the Army. In Frederik IX for the first time the Dannebrog has a fully trained naval officer in command. This has meant that the royal yacht has never sailed on so many and so various cruises as since 1947 when King Frederik took over. There is no bay so small or cove so narrow that the Dannebrog

as not been there. The waters known best to the King are hose of the Limfjord, the arm of the sea which divides utland into a large southern part and a small northern one.

Barred to Journalists

This is not only because the King is very fond of these articular inner waters with all their creeks and inlets. It s also because his private forest with his shooting-lodge at Trend lies close to the fjord. All the palaces mentioned bove (including the four departments of Amalienborg) ave been placed at the King's disposal by the State. But Trend, a public gift to Crown Prince Frederik and Crown Princess Ingrid, belongs entirely to the King and Queen. The same with Marselisborg Palace at Aarhus, the public gift to Christian X and Queen Alexandrine by the people of Jutland. Marselisborg is the permanent possession of the eigning king. The palace is at present uninhabited.

The hunting-lodge at Trend is a well-loved home of the King and his family. Here everyone dresses and goes about s he or she likes. The only visitors are the close friends of the King and Queen, often during the Christmas, Easter, nd Whitsun holidays, which are always spent there. The ome at Trend is closed to the public. The King insists on Homestic privacy. Reporters and press photographers are barred.

It has been said that the King reigns daily between 10 and 12. This is a sweeping assumption. A reigning monarch has many ties, in Denmark at least. The King can never be sure when the Government will want his assistance, because that is essential. Wherever he may be, the head of State must be prepared for the fact that the "business" (to use an expression of the King's) does not run itself. There is nowhere where the King cannot be reached. There is nowhere where he is not reached: on land, at sea, at home and abroad, by day or by night. The telegraph service is always ready. The King has his own telegraph office at each of the palaces. But not at Trend. There the telephone is sufficient.

Every autumn the King and Queen go to Rome. The Eternal City is a real experience every year. On his first visit the King asked to be relieved of the police escort. "The less attention, the more security", he has said of his mingling with other tourists in the streets of Rome. After Rome comes London, the metropolis which the King also rates very highly. No one notices him among the crowd in Trafalgar Square; no one stands and stares at him at Madame Tussaud's.

His Working Day

What form does the King's working day take at home in Denmark? His Majesty is an early riser. By eight o'clock

The King at his desk in Amalienborg Palace

he has usually read *all* the papers, regardless of their party complexion. He studies closely events at home and abroad. Then comes the large, sometimes very large, morning mail. The King reads this himself. People of all classes and every walk of life write to him. Some have a question to ask; others—often many—a request or a petition to make. It may be that a letter from a friend or acquaintance requires an immediate reply. In such cases the King will often pick up the telephone on his desk.

It will be obvious that the large correspondence includes letters about matters which, though for the head of State, should first go to one of the Ministries or other public authorities. They are passed on at once. But each correspondent can be sure of getting a reply, usually from the Lord Chamberlain's or Private Secretary's department.

Every Wednesday the reigning King's official duties are specially demonstrated. The Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs attend in the morning to render their reports. The King is given a complete account of the general political situation and foreign affairs. This information rounds off the knowledge gained in other ways and in many cases includes confidential news. The Chief Aide-de-camp and the Captain of the Royal Yacht are also received on Wednesday mornings. The King is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, and they are his liaisons with the Army, Air Force, and Navy.

After the morning's work, which will often be interrupted by official outside duties, it is time for the family lunch in which at any rate the young Heir to the Throne will take part when she is at home. Her Royal Highness is now attending her own finishing school at Amalienborg Palace and will matriculate this spring. The princess's education was a complete break with the past. King Frederik and his brother Prince Knud attended only one school throughout, the private school at Amalienborg set up for them by their father. They had no playmates or school friends; their first companions were their fellows at the naval college.

Tea with the Family

When the King grew up he said that if he had children they should not be without the pleasures and advantages of companionship which he himself had missed. As soon as the first-born, Princess Margrethe, was old enough a school was established at Amalienborg for her and a dozen of her friends in the same age. The princess sat at her first desk alongside children from other homes. Her education was continued at a recognized ordinary school and then for one year at an English boarding school. Her sisters are receiving the same education. The King and Queen are watching the academic training of their children with the utmost interest. When the family are at Fredensborg the princesses travel daily to school in Copenhagen.

Parents and children see little of each other during the day. But there is one occasion when they meet every day. The whole family have tea together. Sunday is also reserved for family gatherings. But father and mother are not always able to be at home. Numerous official duties take up their time all the year round. In short, the King is a very busy man. What his family means to him he once said in a broadcast: "It is true that I am very occupied; but that everything goes so smoothly nevertheless is due to the fact that I have a charming wife and three charming children."

Private Interests

There is also time for the King's private interests, which are music and shooting. The King takes a deep interest in music. In this he finds an outlet for so much. Connoisseurs have declared that the King of Denmark has great gifts as a conductor. He has developed them since his youth. Beginning with a small palace orchestra (with his mother at the piano) at Amalienborg, he went on to conduct from time to time the band of the Royal Guard. He has long since established his reputation as a conductor of the Royal Theatre Orchestra and the State Radio Symphony Orchestra. He has conducted large works. The instrumentalists respond to his baton with sympathy and pleasure. Every performance is an experience to him. He knows his score and he knows every part in the orchestra. Including any which might play false.

Court Reforms

On his accession the King, in full agreement with the Queen, introduced various Court reforms. To the three or four royal shoots which take place in the forests of North Zealand every autumn during the residence at Fredensborg the King's father had chiefly invited representatives of the landed aristocracy, the large landowners. King Frederik followed this rule but also included in the invitations to each shoot an equal number of persons from science, industry, trade, and public institutions.

The traditional presentations at Amalienborg on the King's and Queen's birthdays, at which representatives of the highest civil and military authorities in the country were presented to the King and Queen on summons were abolished. Those who wish to offer their birthday congratulations can do so in other ways. It may be added that the number of persons who do congratulate the King has not grown less. The King—and the Queen—wished, immediately after the accession, to conform to the times and what in their view that entails.

King Frederik lives his private life like other people. But most of his time is spent in carrying out his royal responsibilities in the full light of day. When he celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as a naval officer he could look back on a period of many pleasant and interesting memories. On that occasion he said some words that have been remembered: "You must handle people as you would like them to handle you." On the deep truth which lies in these words King Frederik the man has modelled his life as Denmark's monarch.

The State of Foreign Trade

By Jens Otto Krag
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Danish foreign trade, in spite of the difficulties which beset agricultural exports, has been expanding and, through a combination of economic policy and a fall in the prices of raw materials, the balance of payments has taken a favourable turn. In the long view, the Danish economy will greatly depend on the satisfactory settlement of European marketing problems

The important position which Denmark occupies in agriculture does not mean that a large number of persons are engaged in the industry. Less than 22 per cent of the population work on the land, a figure lower than in many other European countries. But this 22 per cent produce about 20 per cent of the national product, and agriculture, in addition to supplying domestic requirements, provides nearly 60 per cent of the national exports expressed in gross earnings. Comparable figures show that agriculture in Norway and Sweden employs about 18 per cent, and in West Germany about 22 per cent, of the population, but contributes only 7-9 per cent of the national product, while the net contribution of agriculture to the foreign exchange earnings of these countries is scarcely positive. In Denmark it is. It is the industry's competitive ability and great importance as an export industry which make the international terms of trade in agricultural goods so vital to the national economy.

The following figures illustrate the trend of Danish exports since 1948.

	Danish Exports mill. kr. - 1949 prices			Average percentage increase per annum	
	1947	1953	1957	1947-53	1953-57
Agricultural goods	1,513	3,618	3,754	16	1
Canned meat and milk	68	386	551	34	9
Manufactures	636	1,301	2,465	13	17

The figures show that agricultural exports are tending to stagnate while the exports of manufactured goods continue to expand rapidly. Since 1947, the exports of manufactured goods—in standard prices—have quadrupled, whereas agricultural exports have only a little more than doubled, and during the last four or five years have almost stood still. These facts might lead one to suppose that the

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Jens Otto Krag (in the middle), confers with the farmer organizations about agricultural exports

expansion in manufactured goods has been large enough to make up for the stagnation in agricultural exports. But this is not so.

Risk of Stagnation

In a period when farming which wishes to remain competitive must mechanize, stagnating markets have accelerated the decline in manpower. Thus between 1947 and 1957 the Danish industry lost a third of its labour force, about 70,000 full-time workers. In the same period the manufacturing industries expanded theirs by about 60,000 full-time workers.

Although the rise in industrial exports has been satisfactory, it has been unable to increase the exchange earnings rapidly enough to solve the balance-of-payments problems created by the standstill in the expansion of agricultural exports. Moreover, for a long time the international price trend has been adverse to Denmark. The rise in the prices of butter, bacon, meat, eggs, and cheese was nothing like the rise in the prices of industrial raw materials and fuel. It is only in the last year or so that the position has tended to improve owing to the fall in the prices of raw materials, though at the same time an important Danish export commodity such as butter has in certain periods suffered a decline which can be compared to the disastrous trend in the nineteen-thirties.

One effect has been the recurrence of crises in the balance of payments. These were worst in 1947, 1950–51, and 1954–55. Successive governments have tackled them by means of financial and monetary measures designed to limit consumption and investment. A policy of this kind may sometimes be necessary, but if it is pursued for too long there is a risk of retarding the expansion of production and the renewal of the productive machine, to the detriment of exports and competitive ability in the long run.

Expansion Slowing Down

Such a slowing down in the rate of expansion has been noted in Denmark. In the three-year period 1947–50, influenced by post-war reconstruction and by Marshall aid, industrial output rose by 32 per cent. But in the seven-year period 1950–57 the rise was only 16 per cent. Similarly, the estimated expansion in agricultural production at fixed prices in the period 1947–50 was 34 per cent, but in the period 1950–57 only 19 per cent.

Throughout this post-war period Denmark has had more unemployment than her neighbours. The rate has averaged about 10 per cent. This is considerably less than in the thirties, when it fluctuated between 15 and 30 per cent, though this does not provide a reasonable basis for comparison owing to the world depression. Some of the present unemployment is due to special circumstances, such as insufficient geographical and occupational mobility and inadequate possibilities of training. The falling agricultural employment has consequently created a surplus of unskilled labour in districts remote from the capital which has had difficulty in finding employment, owing to the tendency of industrial development to take place round Copenhagen and other large towns. Clearly, however, a more intensive rate of industrial investment and faster development, together with a continued expansion in agricultural exports, would remove or reduce many of these special causes of unemployment and raise the general employment level.

This in many respects unfortunate development has many causes, and it will not be denied that some of them can be ascribed to factors which are Danish in origin. But with a simplification permissible in an account as brief as this, it is surely right to single out the stagnation of agricultural exports as a main reason. If this had not occurred agricultural production would have expanded more rapidly, the margin of exchange owing to the more favourable balance of payments would have been greater, and the possibilities of promoting industrialization by means of lower interest rates, easier credit facilities and a more liberal taxation policy would have been better. In the chapter on Denmark in the tenth annual report of the OEEC it is in fact stated that the lack of progress in European economic cooperation in the field of agriculture constitutes an important obstacle to industrial development in Denmark.

87 per cent of Trade Freed

The inadequate expansion of agricultural production and exports cannot be ascribed to Danish conditions. Danish agriculture can produce more at competitive prices. But the marketing possibilities are artificially restricted by the agricultural protectionism so manifest both in Europe and in the United States, whether this has led to high tariffs and extensive quantitative restrictions on imports or, as in some countries, has meant wide direct or indirect subsidizing of domestic agriculture. By this means the various countries reserve a proportion of their national needs for national production, though Danish foodstuffs could meet their requirements more cheaply. At the same time the same governments aspire to freer competition and greater division of labour and specialization in industrial production, rightly regarding this as essential if the western world is to fortify its economy and thus its defensive ability and standard of living. They act as though this did not affect food, or as if food supplies and their costs were of minor importance in economic development.

Denmark has now liberalized 87 per cent of her trade, and following the introduction af partial convertibility intends to increase the liberation of dollar imports with the object of placing them on an equal footing with imports from OEEC countries. The bulk of Danish imports consist of raw materials and industrial goods. The imports of manufactured goods have shown a tendency to rise and have in certain spheres captured a large share of the Danish market.

An Encouraging Sign

At the moment the Danish economic situation is considerably better than the account just given might suggest. Owing to a combination of economic policy and a fall in the prices of raw materials that has affected the state of the market, the balance of payments has taken a favourable turn and a moderate but by Danish standards fairly good reserve has been built up. By means of tax relief for investment—but not for the general taxpayer—a reduction in the interest rate, and easier credit facilities, the Danish economy seems about to experience a measure of expansion with a moderate growth in production and employment. A contributory factor in this situation is that the manufacturing industries, even during the recession, have managed to maintain the rate of expansion in

Danish farm products are conveyed as rapidly as possible to the nearest ports for shipment abroad

xports. Another gratifying sign is that Danish exports to on-European countries are expanding and now make up quarter of the total exports, as against one-tenth before ne war. At the same time, industrial exports have been pread over an increasing number of sectors. Engineering the main industry, but it now makes numerous new ypes of machinery and equipment. Textiles, furniture, nd pharmaceuticals are also large export items, while anned milk and meat are steadily expanding. Danish ndustrial exports have an increasingly wider range in oods and geography. A trend towards ever better ualities and the best in modern taste and technique ontinues.

But all this will not solve the Danish economic problem. A fresh rise in world prices of raw materials can once more ndanger the balance of payments and thus the expansion.

European Market Plans

The negotiations on the planned European market together with the long-term structure of European trade are a source of grave concern to Denmark. If the outcome is a ivision of Europe into separate trading groups discriminating against each other the resultant negative economic effects will be felt first and most forcibly by Denmark, whose exports are divided almost equally between the European Community and Britain-Scandinavia. Denmark therefore believes that she is serving European interests as well as her own by advocating a compromise arrangement between "the six" and "the eleven". If such an arrangement can, without endangering the agricultural industries of other European countries, be based on the moderate principle that the agricultural exporting countries should preserve their previous share in the food supplies of other countries and be allowed to compete for a significant share in the expanding consumption, then a solution that would be fair to all the negotiating parties would be found.

If a fair and rational solution of the European marketing problems is arrived at, then I have no doubt that Denmark, with her central situation, her efficient and well-trained workers and technicians, and her highly developed agriculture, will be able to continue and intensify the expansion in production and foreign trade which has been characteristic of the last decade.

The proper care of children includes the arrangement of a rest at noon

Democracy and Welfare

By Julius Bomholt
Minister of Social Affairs

The development which has taken place in the social-political field during the reign of King Frederik may be described as steadily progressive. That which has been achieved may be less than many had desired and dreamt of, but the achievements rest on a solid foundation, each advance having been related to the community's ability to support it

Danish social policy since the accession in 1947 has built on the foundation laid in 1933 by the four major laws which collectively are known as the Social Reform, and which comprise the Public Welfare Act, the National Insurance Act, the Industrial Insurance Act, and the Unemployment Act. These four laws provided what was then called "a decent social welfare system", or even "a social welfare system we can be proud of". Today most people would tend to describe them rather as the absolute minimum of social welfare.

The Social Reform, now more than a quarter of a century old, is still the foundation of social welfare in Denmark but has—of course—been much altered over the years, and new laws which it has not been possible to fit into the four existing ones have sprung up alongside them. Some of the most important developments since the spring of 1947 will be mentioned below.

In the area covered by the Public Welfare Act there has been a considerable extension since 1949 of the system of emergency relief. This relief, which is allowed on a more generous assessment of means than other forms of relief, is now payable to victims of polio and tuberculosis, national service men, widows, and others. In this connection it may be noted that a Bill to provide regular pensions for widows was introduced in the autumn of 1958 and will become law in the 1958–59 parliamentary session.

Revision of Welfare Act

An important advance was made in 1953 when some of the provisions of the Public Welfare Act concerning compulsory detention were amended or abolished. The object of

e amendment Act was to bring the provisions of the origi-
l law into line with the convention on the protection of hu-
an rights and basic liberties adopted by the Council of Eu-
pe on November 4, 1950, which Denmark has ratified. In
954, in accordance with the new Constitution of 1953,
cilities were provided whereby decisions concerning
etention at an institution may be referred to the courts.

In the summer of 1958 a radical revision was made in
ie section of the Welfare Act dealing with child welfare.
his revision, the result of very thorough work in com-
ission, has chiefly meant a considerable extension of
ose highly important provisions which afford the best
ossible guarantee that the decisions made will be the
ght ones and that any action taken by child welfare
uthorities will not exceed the requirements of the
ase. The revision has also included a development of
reventive child welfare, the aim being to give it the
naracter of an offer of assistance to parents.

In the care of handicapped persons, which also comes
additionally in the area of the Welfare Act, a law relating
o the welfare of persons with defective hearing was
assed in 1950 and a law on the welfare of the blind and
ersons with defective sight in 1956. These two laws mark
n their respective fields a considerable improvement in
ne welfare of these handicapped persons; both an im-
roved system of reporting which enables assistance to be
iven to all those in need of it and better facilities for
raining and re-education.

In this field of welfare provision for handicapped persons a commission has completed in 1958 extensive investigations into the organization of welfare work for the mentally defective. A Bill based on its work has been introduced and there is good reason to expect that a new law relating to the mentally defective will be passed in the 1958–59 session.

National Pensions

Under the next of the four major laws, the National Insurance Act, the biggest social development in the period under review has taken place; this is the beginning of a transition from old-age pensions to a system of national pensions. With effect from April 1, 1957, a national basic pension has been introduced, payment being unrelated to the pensioner's earnings and capital and—unlike other pension payments—unconditional on membership of a health insurance society. The qualifying age has been fixed at 67.

The former old-age pension scheme has been superseded as from the same date by an "income-regulated national pension", of which the basic amount includes a range of supplements to the old-age pension introduced by various laws. The rules governing the right to earnings alongside the income-regulated pension have also been amended, so that pensioners may now have larger earnings than hitherto without reduction of pension. With regard to the qualifying age, which has been adjusted several times since the passage of the Social Reform, a gradual increase has been laid down. Thus with effect from April 1, 1961, it

An elderly couple at home in their pensioners' flat

Engskrænten Old People's Home

will be 62 for single women and 67 for others, though a previous provision is maintained whereby a pension may be granted in special cases from the age of 60.

Simultaneously with the introduction of the national pension a law was passed whereby the authorities meet the price-regulated adjustments, within certain limits, of individual insurance and savings established voluntarily against old age in supplementation of the national pension.

In 1958 a new measure was incorporated in the National Insurance Act making larger funds available to local governments for the provision of home helps for old-age and disabled pensioners, etc. The reason for this is that with a home help many old people can be assisted to stay in their homes, the demand for accommodation in homes for the aged being reduced at the same time.

Along with the introduction of the national pension certain improvements were made in disablement pensions.

Health Insurance Changes

No radical changes have been made in the health insurance provisions during the period under review. However, in 1957 it was made obligatory on approved societies to provide free home nursing by participating in the local government nursing service, when their members are not otherwise assured of free home nursing. A commission is currently engaged in studying the health insurance system and there is reason to expect recommendations of wide changes in the very near future.

Within the area of the third law, the Industrial Insurance Act, no great changes have taken place in recent years. But a Bill to amend the law has been introduced in the present parliamentary year. The chief provision will be to bring the insurance benefits more into line with the existing price level.

Under the last of the four major laws, the Unemployment Act, a number of sweeping amendments were made in February 1958 with a view to finding a lasting solution to the economic problems of the State-approved unemployment funds.

Broad Popular Support

The social development which has taken place during the reign of our present King may be described as a steadily progressive development. That which has been achieved may be less than that which many have desired and dreamt of, but the achievements rest on a solid foundation, each advance being related to the community's ability to support it, the coat cut according to the cloth. The advantage of this has been that the great majority of the social advances made—and all the more important ones—have found wide support in the Folketing.

This is the best guarantee that the achievements will be lasting, and the best basis for the belief that the object of social-political endeavour—full social security for every member of the community—will be attained.

Don't Improve on Beethoven

The drum-major of the Royal Guard, Leo Sevel, has told the following story to illustrate the King's musical gifts. King Frederik is an excellent conductor and has conducted the Guard's band on many occasions. A few years ago a banquet was being held at Fredensborg Palace where the royal family usually spend a few months in the autumn. The King wished on this occasion to conduct the band in Beethoven's Leonora Overture No. 3—the one with the trumpet blasts heard in the distance.

The drum-major was to sound the blasts standing in an adjoining room. In the practice when he came to the last long note of the trumpet sound he allowed it to die away in a *decrescendo*, which is not indicated in the score. Immediately he was called in by the King, who with a smile administered the reprimand: "Beethoven's good enough, Sevel. There's no need to improve on him!"

Purveyor a Restricted Honour

Only 103 firms in Denmark are entitled to call themselves Purveyor to the Court, and the title is only awarded in recognition of long-standing contracts to the royal family. Although of ancient origin, it first gained legal protection in 1914. Before that date certain tradespeople sought publicity for their businesses by misappropriating the crown and national arms on their signs and notepaper.

A court judgment of 1914 decreed that only actual purveyors to the Court might employ the crown and arms. In the choice of his personal purveyors the King need take no advice, and even the Queen must have his signature in order to confer the title on one of her purveyors.

Lucky Gold Coin under Mast

A tradition dating from the great days of sailing ships was recently revived when an old Danish gold coin (a twenty-krone piece) was laid below the mainmast of the training ship Danmark. The ship is being reconditioned at the Aalborg yard and repairers wondered if they would find a coin under the mast when they took it down. There was none there, but one could have been removed when the ship was rebuilt 26 years ago. The object of the coin is to ensure lucky sailings.

Bride Distributed Small Coins

For the past 17 years the National Museum in Copenhagen has taken a particular interest in collecting and compiling material relating to life in Denmark at the end of the nineteenth century. The turn has now come to engagements and weddings and the National Museum has circulated questionnaires to a number of men and women in their eighties. Many interesting replies have been received. For example, there was the lady in Funen who told about her wedding in 1911. As at princely weddings in the Middle Age,s it was the custom in Funen at this late date for the bride to carry a cornet of small coins which she distributed to children standing outside the church.

Art Course Arranged for Visitors

In association with the National Travel Association of Denmark, the Louisiana Museum at Humlebæk, North Zealand, has planned an art course which will take place in the first two weeks of September. Informal talks on modern Danish art and applied art will be given during the first week at the museum, followed during the second week by visits to workshops producing modern furniture, pottery, and porcelain. Participants will be accommodated at Krogerup High School.

The Queen Supports Rome Institute

The King and Queen, in their great affection for Italy, and especially Rome, have displayed particular interest in the Danish Institute there. On the Queen's initiative a fund, Queen Ingrid's Roman Foundation, has been set up and has made 20,000 kroner available for establishing a reference library for scholarship holders at the institute.

The King Invites Shah of Iran

The King and Queen have invited the Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, to pay an official visit to Denmark. The visit is expected to take place in May this year.

Denmark's First Policewomen

Denmark is to have her first policewomen. The tenth anniversary of the first Danish road wardens was recently celebrated. The system was started by an educationist who realized the importance which such wardens could have in safeguarding children in the traffic on their way to school. One of the pioneer wardens, Miss Annelise Pabst, has just passed her police test and will be Denmark's first policewoman.

Expansion of Cooler Factory

Big plans for expansion have been made by the Danfoss automatic cooler works in Als. The plans chiefly concern the opening of branches in Toronto, Melbourne, and Paris, and the doubling of the branch at Flensburg.

The King's horses are stabled in the Royal Mews at Christiansborg Palace. Nineteen thoroughbreds lead here a life which many other horses might envy. Seven men see that they keep in form so they can take part in parades, royal receptions, and on other state occasions. On the left, one of the horses stands saddled in its box in the Royal Mews at Christiansborg ready to be exercised by the royal riding master as shown on the right. In the centre, at Amalienborg, is the state coach which is used by the King and Queen on special occasions, drawn by Holger Worm

Culture Crosses the Frontiers

By Hakon Stangerup, Ph. D.,
Associate Professor

The cultural life of Denmark has experienced a fruitful period of development since the war. Contact with other countries has been of great importance and Danish contributions in the cultural field have also aroused interest abroad

The period since King Frederik's accession in 1947 has seen progress in every cultural sphere and at the same time Danish culture has drawn closer to world culture than at any time in its history. It is now an internationally recognized reality and more than ever before Danes, especially young Danes, feel themselves partners in a general western culture. Growth within and intellectual exchanges across the frontiers — these are the most conspicuous features in this latest phase of Danish cultural life.

Changes in Education

Beginning in the domestic field and taking first the earliest cultural phenomenon, the Church, we can say that the general religious interest of post-war Europe is also evident in Denmark. Theological scholarship has flourished in a number of gifted young scholars who have taken an active part in public debate. The broad national Church, more democratically governed than any other established Church in the world, now has women clergy where the popularly elected vestries have so decided.

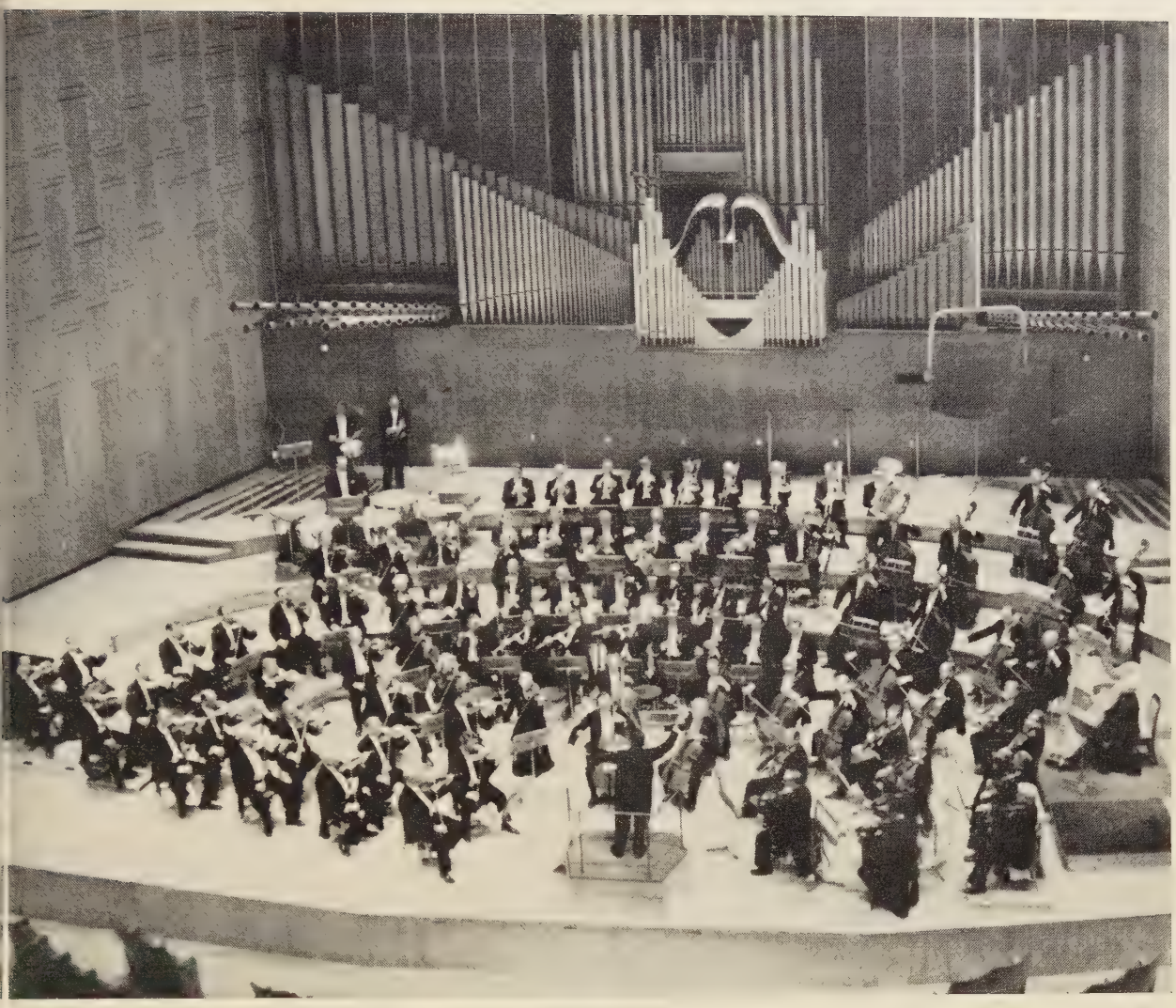
One of the fiercest public debates since the war has concerned education. The outcome of this clash of opinion in and outside Parliament was a new Education Act, passed in 1958. It marks a step in the direction of a comprehensive system in that children will be kept together for seven years instead of five as now. The Act abolishes the 11-plus examination which has hitherto been necessary for admission to a secondary school. Thus the keynote of the new system is more emphasis on comprehensive schools and less on examinations. Its constituents are a seven- or eight-year primary school which can be extended to nine years, a three-year practical *Real* school to which children may be transferred after seven years in the primary school, and a three-year grammar school to which they may proceed after completing the second *Real* year. The *Real* school ends in the *Real* Examination, the grammar school in the *Studentereksamen* which admits to the University. In the final years of the primary school certain divisions may take place according to the pupils' aptitudes and interests, in order to facilitate their admission after the school-leaving age to evening and technical schools, whose activities have become increasingly extensive.

The Royal Danish Ballet in a scene from The Nutcracker with Toni Lander and Erik Bruhn

Rapid development has taken place at the University and college level during the past twelve years. Teaching staffs everywhere have been expanded. The modern University of Aarhus has been enlarged by a new Mathematics and General Science faculty. The Technical University has been greatly extended and has just made plans for a new group of buildings in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen. The University of Copenhagen has acquired new institutes and has included a number of new subjects in its research and teaching. The Royal Danish College of Music, under a new arrangement, has been put on a level with other leading colleges. The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College, the Dental College, and the Copenhagen School of Commercial Science have been steadily expanding. At this very time the wartime "bulge" is entering the higher seats of learning.

Appreciation of Research

All these developments have called for increasingly larger grants to schools, colleges, and research; especially because since the war the importance of education and research, in particular to a small country, has been appreciated. In Denmark as elsewhere there is a full realization that admission to a proper place among the nations in the world of tomorrow will be associated with the occurrence of that raw material which is called intelligence. Indeed, there has been a perceptible change in the climate surrounding intelligence. The Government, by the establishment of a big new scientific fund,



The State Radio Symphony Orchestra has an international reputation

has doubled the amount of grants to scientific research and has also shown a marked advance in the attitude to students. For example, many halls of residence for students of all kinds have been built and a large "youth training fund" has been set up.

Without abandoning humanistic research and education, in which she has centuries of tradition, Denmark has shown a readiness to honour the claims of modern science and technology. In this respect it was fortunate that the famous physicist Professor Niels Bohr, returning after his association with Allied atomic research during the war, was able to lend his weight and authority to post-war nuclear physics at home. The latest result is the atomic research establishment at Risø in Zealand. Technical subjects of a more practical kind have also received attention. New practical training for technicians has been introduced alongside academic training.

Fewer but Bigger Papers

Voluntary adult education, so deeply rooted in Denmark, has likewise been extended. New "citizenship" and international high schools have joined the circle of existing folk high schools; and alongside the Workers Educational Association we now have the Popular Education Association, the Liberal Education Association, and others.

Great changes have taken place in the mass means of communication. The Press has increased its total sales but the international decline in the number of papers has also spread to Denmark. Fewer but bigger papers appears to be a universal post-war feature. It is not a good one. The Danish State Radio has added a new wing to its large headquarters. The number of listeners now includes everyone. Double programmes have been re-introduced. And as from 1953 we have had television. Soon there will be enough relay stations to cover the country. At the end of 1958 the number of television sets in use was 215,000, an increase of 50,000 during the last quarter of the year.

Artistic Achievements

It is one thing to describe the results of Danish cultural activity from the point of view of organizational development. It is quite another and more difficult matter to explain artistic achievements where these have not been translated into languages all can read, or which have not been seen or heard outside Denmark. The first impression gained by any visitor to our country coming for the first time since the war will be of the immense amount of

The King attends annual celebrations at the universities. The picture shows him at Aarhus University with the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Willy Munck (left). First steps are hardest – also for new primary school pupils (right).

A lecture at a Danish folk high school

building that has been going on: towns and landscapes have changed character. In a difficult post-war period Danish architects have achieved notable results not only in commercial buildings but also in housing. The visitor who goes inside the many fine new houses will also find that Danish craftsmanship has achieved a high level. But this fact has already been demonstrated in the successful travelling exhibition, Scandinavian Design.

The visitor — and the number of foreign visitors continues to increase — who wishes to see ballet or listen to music will find that live music is in Denmark by no means dead. Some of our large towns have acquired municipal orchestras of high standard and our Royal Orchestra and State Radio Symphony Orchestra have made many successful foreign tours — which is another new feature of Danish cultural life. Painting and literature, now as always, are avidly practised. We are almost greater theatregoers than is good for us. Our book production is rising and new features have been developed; we, too, have cheap paper-backs which carry good literature to the widest circles.

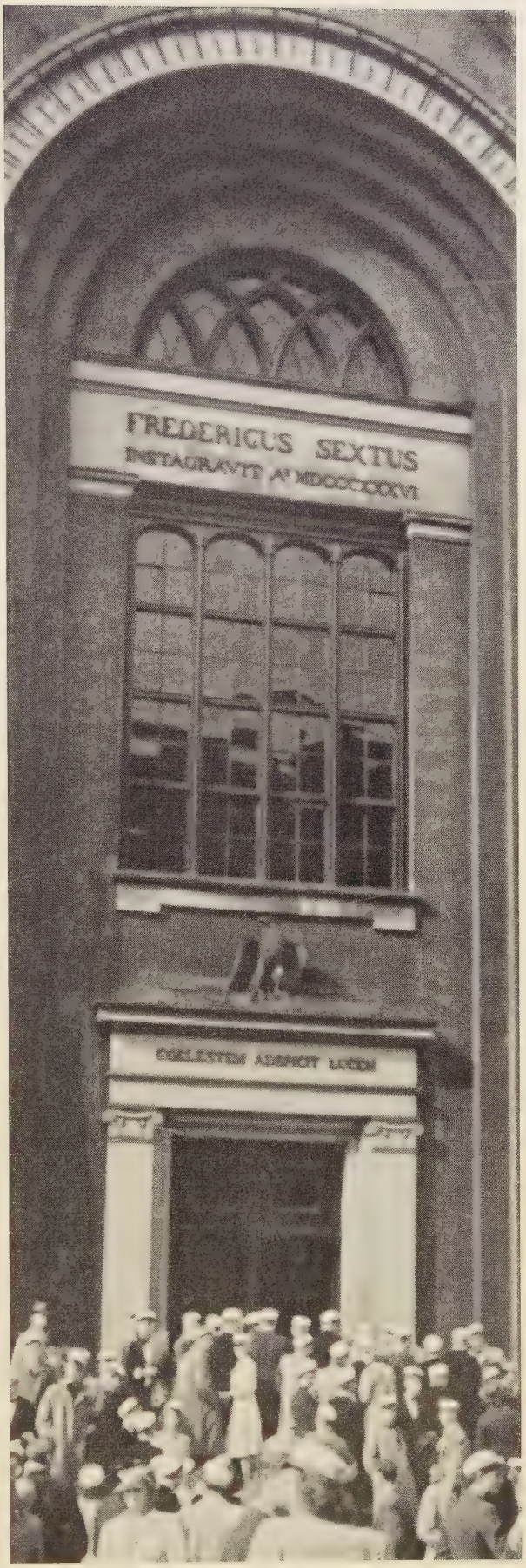
The international exchange of literature, as well of as craft products and music, has also been developed. Our literature has been translated and writers like Karen Blixen, H. C. Branner, Karl Bjarnhof, Soya, and Kaj Munk are read in world languages. Personally, I think that more will follow in their wake, because there is life and growth in modern Danish literature as well as a will and an ability to view our own part of the world in a universal context.

International Cooperation

This last is connected with a fundamental characteristic of these twelve years: the renunciation of cultural provincialism and isolationism. Never before has the traffic across the cultural frontiers been so lively: from the students who travel abroad, the research workers who take an increasingly greater share in international work, and the creative writer concerned with European problems to the composer or executive musician who invites comparison with his colleagues on the world stage. It is one world, or at least one western world. In this respect Danish culture and its representatives have reason to be grateful for the hand of friendship extended to them by their big brothers in the western family. In particular, generous invitations from the United States to bearers of Danish culture of every category have set new ideas in motion and inspired new thoughts which have led to fresh results at home.

All this is apparent on the highest level. Denmark participates in the work of UNESCO, and the five Northern countries have together established a cultural contact organization — the Nordic Cultural Commission — which for over ten years has been working to create an academic common market among the five Northern states and tackle common problems in the cultural field which are beyond the powers of each acting separately, but which in unision they can solve on a level otherwise reserved for large states.

In the first twelve years of King Frederik's reign there has been so much progress, so much that is new and fruitful, that we look back on the pre-war cultural period as a period for which we feel affection, but one which we think is very remote.



A new intake of undergraduates arriving at Copenhagen University

Agriculture up to date

By Clemens Pedersen

Secretary of the Central Cooperative Committee

The structure of Danish agriculture has undergone considerable changes in recent years owing to mechanization. It is only by competitive production that the industry can maintain its exports. This is the key to the persistent efforts to increase production and efficiency, cut production costs, and improve the quality

Danish agriculture has long been predominantly an export industry. Roughly 60 per cent of the gross returns come from exports. It follows that the industry's earnings are largely dependent on opportunities in foreign markets. Its chief efforts are aimed at organizing and adapting production to these markets and at making full use of the various opportunities presented. This traditional policy was resumed as soon as the abnormal post-war conditions permitted and has been purposefully pursued since. The establishment of the Danish Agricultural Producers Information Service in London in 1947 was an important part of the policy.

But marketing opportunities are restricted by the fact that nearly every other country, and at any rate every important food-importing country, pursues an agricultural protectionist policy by means of tariffs, embargoes, quotas, guaranteed prices and markets, subsidies, and other measures. Although Danish farmers always hope for and advocate the abolition of such discriminations, they have remained a prominent feature of agricultural policy and have on the whole to be taken as they are. Danish agriculture, therefore, can only maintain its exports by virtue of competitive production. This is the key to the persistent efforts of Danish farmers to increase productivity, cut production costs, and improve quality—efforts which have extended over generations but which, owing to force of circumstances, have been of unprecedented intensity during the period since the war.

Expansion of Production

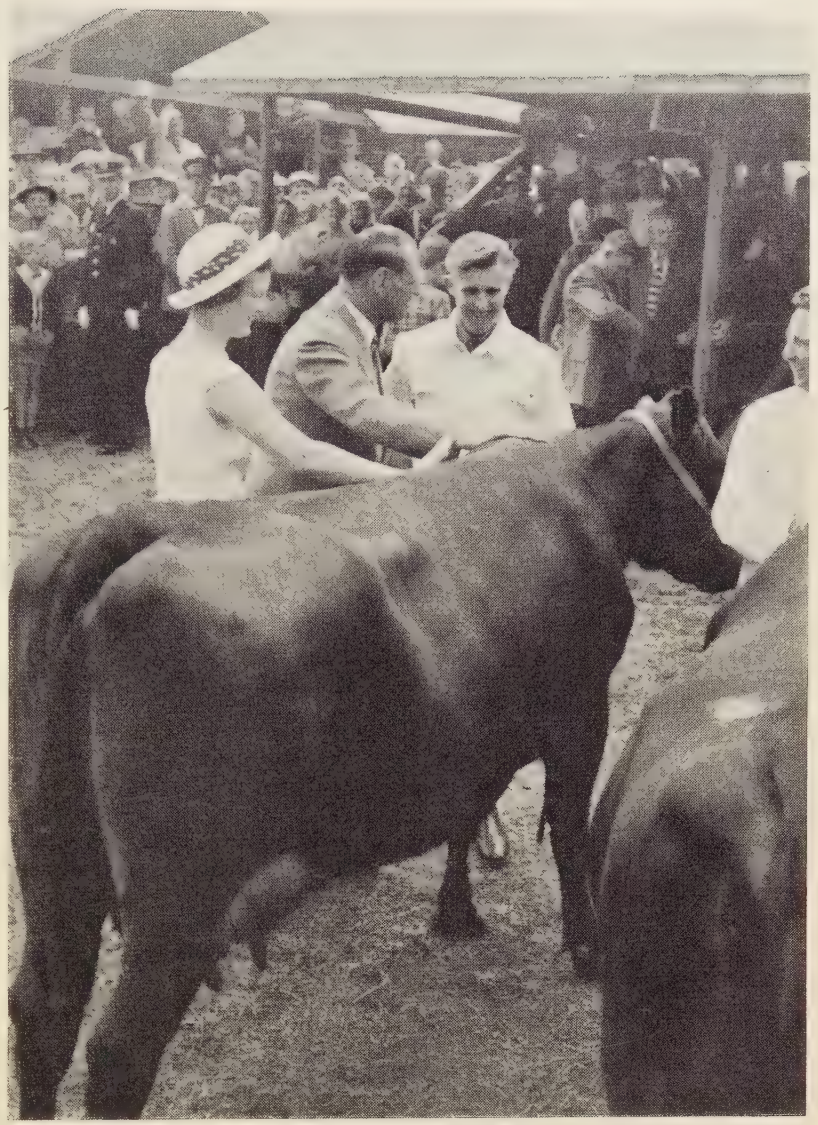
Some of the more noteworthy developments in recent years are outlined below.

The volume of agricultural production has risen considerably. An increase was to

Many medium-sized farms have gone in for this kind of combine harvesting

be expected after the wartime shortages of raw materials, but figures from the fifties clearly demonstrate that the ouput is substantially higher than in the late thirties. The aggregate yield of crops is 15–20 per cent up and the production of meat, bacon, eggs, and poultry shows a similar or bigger increase, while milk production is at approximately the same level as before the war. The index of all agricultural production reached the pre-war figure in 1949–50 and has since risen by 35–40 per cent.

The expansion in production has taken place in spite of a small reduction in the agricultural area (totalling 3,100,000 hectares, or roughly 7,500,000 acres), owing to the growth of towns and new road construction, a decline in agricultural manpower by one-third, a reduction in the number of horses by two-thirds, and reduced imports of grain and other feeding-stuffs. It has taken place because of intensive mechanization (86,000 tractors and 134,000 milking-machines in 1958 compared with about 4,000 and 30,000 respectively at the end of the war) and the employment of intensified research, breeding, and information services which in recent years have resulted in rationalized campaigns against weeds, pests, and diseases, more rational breeding and feeding of dairy cattle, pigs, and poultry, more practical building arrangements, and other improvements. It is no exaggeration to say that all the country's 200,000 farmers, virtually every one of whom is freehold and independent, have kept abreast with this technical advance. They have done so voluntarily, guided only by the advisory officers of their own organizations, their agricultural press, meetings, and by similar means, and by the need to raise earnings and cut costs.



Princess Margrethe and her father at the Bellahøj show inspecting two prize heifers from the Princess's farm

The Modern Aids

The changes which have been mentioned imply essential changes in the whole structure of Danish farming. The manpower decline has been so great that the agricultural population is now no more than 17–18 per cent of the total population. As it is the hired labour which has been lost, more and more farms have actually become family holdings which are worked by the farmer and his wife and children only. With the help of a tractor (their own or a hired one), a milking-machine and other electrical aids, a family can cope with a larger holding than formerly and there is a considerably reduced need for hired men and boys. The year 1953–54 marks a turning-point. Up to then hired farm workers did more than half of the work, but since then the farmers and their wives have done most of it and their share is increasing year by year. The family holding still benefits from Government interest expressed in legislation which provides for partition and prohibits amalgamation of agricultural properties. The number of holdings has nevertheless declined from about 210,000 at the beginning of the forties to just under 200,000 today, though the reduction is chiefly in holdings too small to provide a family with a living and employment.

Though agriculture thus comprises a smaller proportion of the population and an even smaller proportion of the employment market, and though agricultural products no longer occupy the all-dominant position in Danish export figures they used to do because manufactures fortunately now find greater scope than before, it would be a mistake to interpret these facts as an extensivization of agriculture or a decline in any other respect than these. As already mentioned, production is steadily increasing and the transfer of manpower from agriculture to industry is merely a reflection of the relentless regard for productivity and efficiency which is forced upon Danish farmers.

Tuberculosis Exterminated

The technical and economic organizations of Danish farmers, which have been the industry's strongest support for more than a century, could point to numerous recent examples to show how the deliberate policy of raising production and quality is being pursued and adapted to market demands.

One such example is that proud day in 1952 when it was announced that tuberculosis had been eradicated from Danish cattle herds after two generations of

The royal family attending the cattle show at Bellahøj, Copenhagen

intensively organized campaigns. From that date the Lur quality trade mark on exports of Danish dairy products has also been a guarantee that they are made from the milk of attested tuberculin-free herds.

Another example was the establishment in 1954 of the Bacon Factories Research Institute at Roskilde, whose research work has already provided both bacon factories and pig breeders with much valuable guidance in the improvement of their products and the reduction of the costs of production.

New Export Organizations

Production and processing have been adapted to market requirements. More and more butter is pre-packed and marketed as Lurpak; more cheese and canned milk and cream are being produced; canned ham and dressed poultry both show a big expansion in production. But once again in recent years Danish farmers have seen that it is only by cooperation and solidarity that they can make their influence felt. So the organizations have been strengthened in various ways, including the development of the agricultural press, and their leaders have brought greater energies to bear in other spheres which are just as important as improving quality and rationalizing production: namely, marketing forms and organization and the whole field of economic policy.

Thus a milestone was reached when the farmers' organizations—the cooperative marketing associations in partnership with the agricultural and smallholder societies —assumed, in 1950, responsibility for export policy in the various branches of production after the abolition of the Government export boards which had centralized all exports during the pre-war, wartime and post-war emergencies. In the new export organizations, all of which work in close association with the Agricultural Council, the central organization of Danish farmers, the industry cooperated closely with private exporters also and cooperation in the export of the principal commodities was admirable. To give support to the work of the export organizations and with a view to a further large-scale development of certain aspects of the work, the same organizations set up in 1958 the Agricultural Marketing Council and prevailed upon the Minister of Agriculture to pass a law which enables agricultural exports to be coordinated in spheres where cooperation has not already been voluntarily established.

Free Farmer's Risk

Danish agriculture is a highly exposed industry. The years 1957–58 saw the collapse of the prices of all three of its principal commodities. During the last ten years a gigantic effort, admired on all sides, to rationalize and cheapen production has helped only slightly or not at all to increase farmers' earnings, owing to rising costs, wages, and taxes. The investment returns have been poor, the profit less than in other industries.

But for all that, and though the beloved horses are disappearing in face of the advancing tractor and more and more Danish farmers must be prepared to manage on their own without outside help, they work on steadily and efficiently. They are confident that the quality products of Danish agriculture will continue to be in demand at home and on the world market, and remain firm in their conviction that a free-born man can have no better lot than to be a farmer in Denmark.

Expanding Industrial Exports

By Aage L. Rytter

Chairman of the Federation of Danish Industries

Although Denmark has hardly any natural resources, manufacturing has established itself as one of the major national industries. During the reign of King Frederik it has been reconstructed and the boom in exports indicates that it is competitive. Nearly every class of goods is represented but the typical products are finished articles. The total value of the annual production is about 15,000 million kroner, which is roughly £775 million or 2,000 million dollars

King Frederik's accession in the spring of 1947 took place at a time of industrial reconstruction following the Second World War. The most urgent problem was that of restoring the flow of raw materials and fuels. The Danish manufacturing industries, which are widely dependent upon the supply of imported raw materials, had been cut off from their normal sources during the war, with detrimental effect in particular on industrial output. By 1945 this had fallen to about two-thirds of the 1939 volume.

Another result of the shortages was that the maintenance and provision of industrial plant and constructions had fallen below the normal standard. Moreover, it had been impossible to keep abreast with technical advances in other countries during those years. The supply of consumer goods to the Danish public had fallen substantially during the war, resulting eventually in a considerable under-supply of textiles and other goods. Finally, connections with former customers in Europe and overseas had been severed during the five years of occupation and isolation.

Old Contacts Re-established

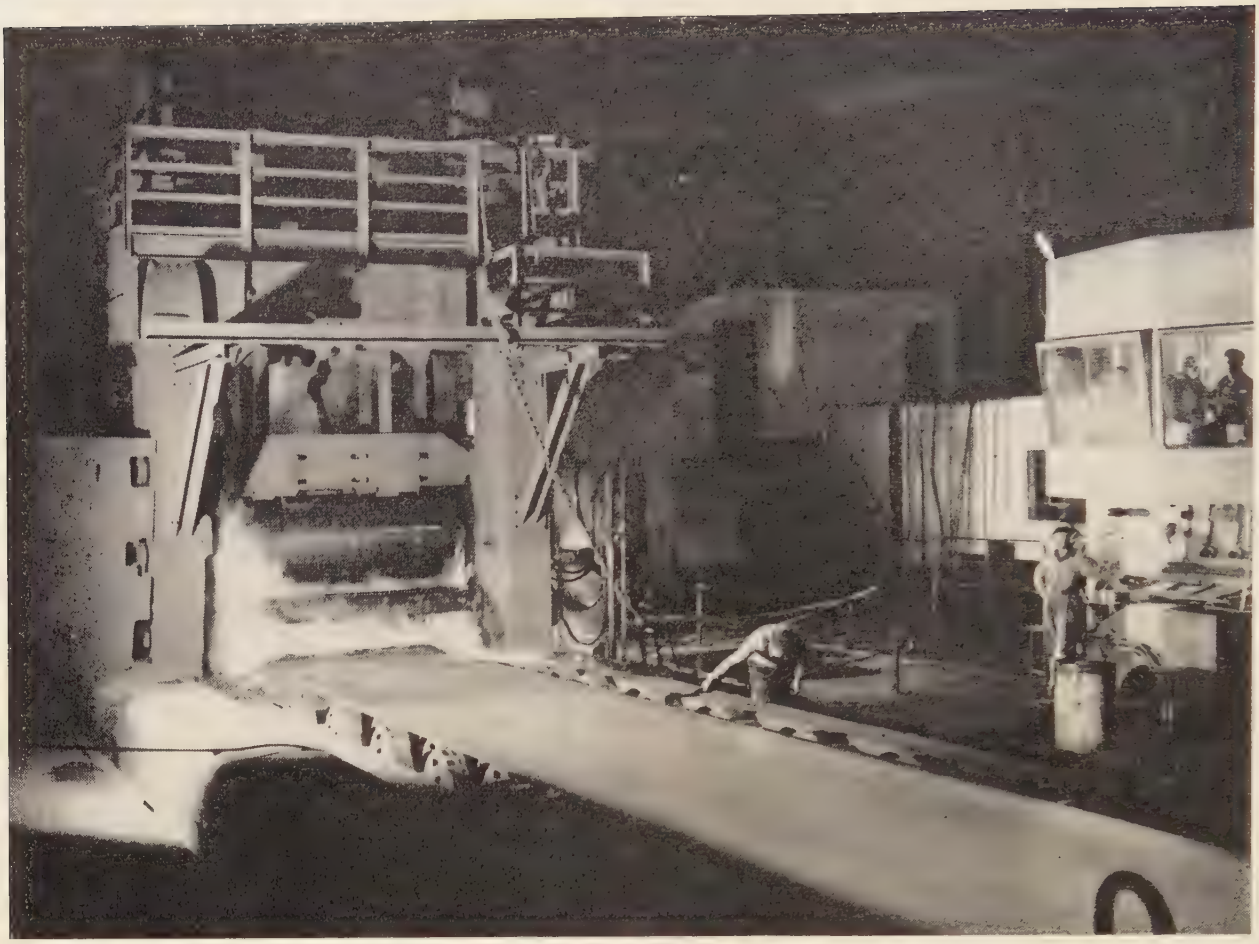
The resumption of supplies of raw materials and fuel soon produced perceptible results. There was a rapid rise in industrial production, which by 1947 had reached the level of 1939 and which rose subsequently by about 10 per cent per annum. By 1950 it was some 50 per cent higher than in the immediate pre-war years.

At the same time a comparable improvement took place in the supply of consumer goods. The manufacturing industries also made important contributions to the reconstruction of other Danish industries by the production of capital goods such as machinery and ships. Meanwhile, they improved and enlarged their own productive apparatus.

It was of major importance to the Danish economy in those years that manufacturers quickly resumed their pre-war export activities and also in this respect achieved good results. In the 1930s manufacturing had become increasingly an export industry, so that in the last pre-war years about 25 per cent of all Danish exports were industrial goods. Contacts with many old customers in other countries were re-established and many new ones made. Exports of manufactured goods have risen annually almost without a break and now comprise some 45 per cent of the total Danish exports.

The post-war industrial reconstruction was completed by about 1950. During the period there was a considerable industrial expansion. A large intake of man-

Danish shipyards supply ships to many parts of the world



From the steel rolling mill at Frederiksværk

Punching metal sheets at the Danfoss factory in South Jutland

Interior of a ropeworks in Copenhagen

power took place. Output rose rapidly as already mentioned, exports also.

The period since 1950 does not show the same obvious advance as the previous period. Between 1950 and 1958 production rose by about 20 per cent, with no increase in the total labour force.

Industrial Peace

However, great efforts have been exerted to make Danish industries more competitive. Individual firms have to a wide extent rationalized their production and modernized their plant. Substantial investments have been made. Industrial research has been intensified and great importance has been placed on the training of management and employees. Industrial peace has been secured by means of biennial (now triennial) collective agreements between employer associations and trade unions.

Although Denmark has hardly any natural resources, manufactures have in the post-war period clearly established themselves as one of the major industries. Their contribution to the national product is about 20 per cent, the same as that of agriculture. The importance of manufactures as a means of employment is appreciated; only a further expansion of these will enable employment to be found for the increasing Danish population.

Nearly every section of manufacturing is represented, though the typical products are finished goods. The iron and metal working industry, which includes engineering and shipbuilding, is the largest and most rapidly expanding group. Other large groups are the food, drink, and tobacco industries, the textile, clothing, and footwear industries, and the chemico-technical industry. There is also a considerable production in other industries, including timber, paper, stone and clay earthenware, and glass. Danish manufactures are therefore versatile. The value of the total annual production is about 15,000 million kroner, which is roughly $ 2,170,767 or £ 774,393,400.

Increased Exports

Danish manufacturing industries have made marked progress in the export field during the last ten years. The export value in 1958 was about 4,000 million kroner, which is roughly $ 578,871 or £ 206,504,910. About 20 per cent of this represented sales to the six countries which have formed the European common market. About 40 per cent comprised exports to other OEEC countries, and the remaining 40 per cent were overseas exports.

There is no sharp distinction between industries catering respectively for export and the home market. On the contrary, the tendency since the war has been that an increasing number of industries and enterprises have gone in successfully for exports. A good 25 per cent of the output of manufactures is exported. The iron and metal working group (especially machinery and equipment and ships) has been the largest exporting group. But Danish firms can supply many other types of goods.

The vigorous expansion which has taken place in the export of manufactured goods is thus the most marked feature of Danish industrial development in the 1950s. As there has been almost everywhere a buyer's market in this period, the export boom is an indication that Danish industry possesses acknowledged competitive ability.

In the years to come, when the pattern will clearly be set by large markets, the ability to compete in price, quality, and service will be no less essential than it has been in the past.

Women workers at a fish filleting factory

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Showing the Flag on the High Seas

By Hakon Christiansen
Consul-general, Director

The Second World War was little short of a disaster to the Danish shipping industry. What had been built up in many years of hard work was destroyed at one blow. Wartime losses reduced the pre-war tonnage by half and 1,500 Danish seamen lost their lives. At the time of King Frederik's accession in 1947 the fleet was still some 30 per cent smaller than when war broke out

Danish shipowners have made great efforts to rebuild their fleet and recover the position they had lost during the war. In this they have been successful. Old business has been regained and further important progress has been achieved.

The pace of reconstruction has varied. Shortages of materials set limits to the building of new ships in the initial post-war period and in spite of large new orders placed with foreign yards the expansion was comparatively slow. The industry's ing factor, the placing of contracts being encouraged by the boom years of the fifties, especially 1955, 1956, and 1957.

Despite the recession which set in during the autumn of 1957, Danish owners had on order at the time of writing about 500,000 gross register tons, or 750,000 tons deadweight. A few months ago the fleet reached the level of 2,000,000 grt and is thus nearly twice the pre-war volume. At the end of 1958, over half of the tonnage had been built during the previous five years and threequarters during the previous ten years. There has also been a substantial reduction, owing to sales, of that part of the fleet which is more than 25 years old, even though a large number of old ships still remain.

The development which has taken place during the past 15 years has altered the structure of the industry in many ways. One of the principal changes has been in the tanker trade. Before the war tankers comprised only 10 per cent of the fleet and, apart from the oil companies, the only owner in this business was A. P. Møller. Many others have entered the tanker trade since, including the East Asiatic Company, J. Lauritzen, Torm, Dannebrog, Dansk-Fransk, Vendila, Pacific, and Progress. At the end of 1958, tankers accounted for about 35 per cent of the merchant fleet and 66 per cent of the tonnage on order.

The size of the tankers built for Danish owners has steadily increased in step with world developments, and early in 1959 the firm of Nordic Tankers A/S (East Asiatic Company and BP) will take delivery of two tankers of 35,000 tons dw each. Danish shipyards will also construct these large ships. For example, both the Odense Shipyard and Burmeister and Wain are preparing to build vessels of 100,000 tons dw and over.

There has also been an expansion in the liner trade. Before the war 40 per cent of the dry-cargo vessels were engaged in

Ship in port before re-setting her course for distant lands

Budding seamen get a thorough training before they go to sea

this traffic, but now the proportion is between 66 and 70 per cent. This is a development which is common to other maritime nations, but it is noteworthy that a considerable extension has taken place in Danish liner business between foreign ports. The two large companies which maintain liner traffic between Denmark and other countries—the East Asiatic Company and the United Steamship Company—have, of course, expanded and improved their services. Other Danish owners who have developed regular foreign lines include A. P. Møller, J. Lauritzen, Torm, and Dansk-Fransk. Their lines circle the world.

In the tramp trade, which has declined both relatively and absolutely, certain other changes have taken place. The traditional Baltic-North Sea trade, in which easily the bulk of Danish tramp tonnage used to be employed, is now of limited importance. Danish tramp owners have turned to the oceans and modern tramp ships have little in common with former tramps. Nowadays the ships have a size of 8,000–10,000 tons dw and a speed of 14–15 knots. They seek their business further from home and long-term chartering has become more common than it used to be.

The type of vessel ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 tons dw, once so general, is now no longer popular. In recent years various small modern ships have been built, but the Danish small-vessel business still suffers from the fact that the fleet is old and out of date. Hence it is very difficult for these ships to compete with the modern coasters of Germany and Holland, among other countries. It is to be hoped that there will also be a modernization of ships in this size range.

Throughout this period motorships have gone from strength to strength, as they did in the years before the war. Today they comprise nearly 90 per cent of the fleet, coal-fired steamships accounting for only 3 or 4 per cent. The diesel engine has been greatly improved. In 1952, Burmeister and Wain delivered the first turbocharged diesel engines to the East Asiatic Company and A. P. Møller. The advantages of this new type of engine in oil consumption and space-saving have had the result that already about 500 ships are equipped with these engines and a large number of units are on order.

Calls on Mariners

The new ships have been expensive and the call for experienced and well-trained seamen has therefore been intensified. In 1947 a commission consisting of representatives of owners and mariners was appointed to recommend a revision of the legislation applying to the training of navigators and engineers, along with proposals for rationalizing the training of seamen in general. Various laws have resulted from the commission's work. The facilities for training have also been improved. For example, new schools of navigation have been built at Svendborg and Copenhagen, and the Fanø and Marstal schools have been modernized. A considerable increase has taken place in the real earnings of mariners. Accommodation has been improved and great efforts are being made to enable seamen to employ their leisure in healthy ways. A law on welfare measures on behalf of seamen has led to the establishment of the Merchant Navy Welfare Council, which is tackling this problem.

The period of prosperity experienced by the shipping industry has been of great benefit to the Danish nation as a whole. Through its earnings in foreign exchange the industry helps to cover the deficit in the balance of trade, a necessary condition for the maintenance of the high standard of living of the Danish people. These earnings have been increasing rapidly. In 1947 they totalled 570 million kroner, but in 1957 the sum was about 1,800 million kroner. This is a considerable increase even when the decline in the value of money is allowed for.

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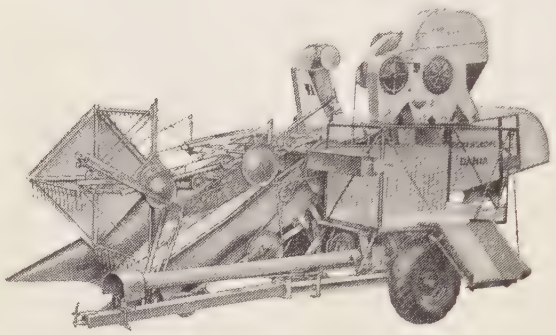

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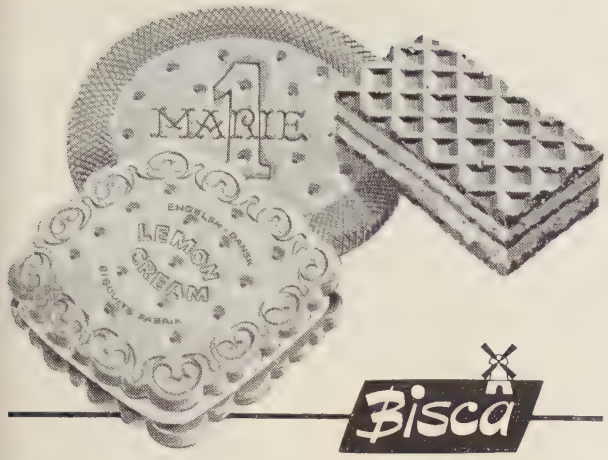

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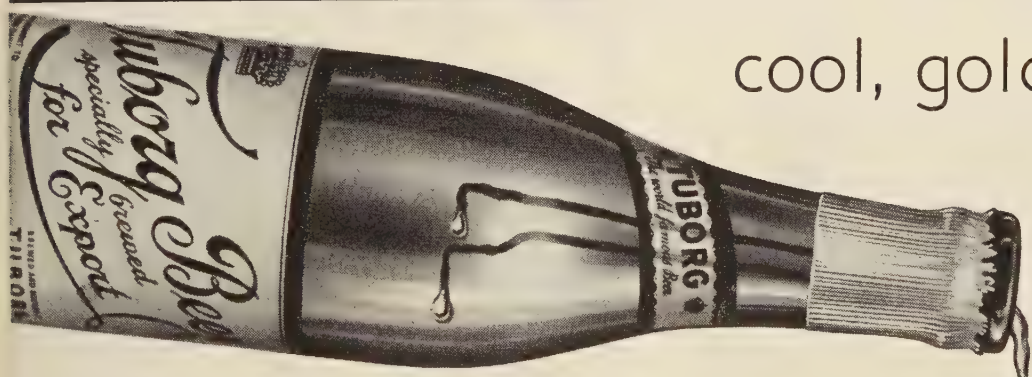

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—

Vegetable and animal
OILS & FATS

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Telegrams: **PALMFABRIK Aarhus**

PANCO

The brand of
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FULL CREAM MILK POWDER

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Specialities:

Danablu, Mycella, Fynbo
Maribo, Samsoe, Havarti
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Exporters of supreme qualities of all kinds of Danish cheese, safely and carefully packed for export overseas

Agents wanted where not yet represented

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CABLES: MICHAELSEN, LUNDERSKOV
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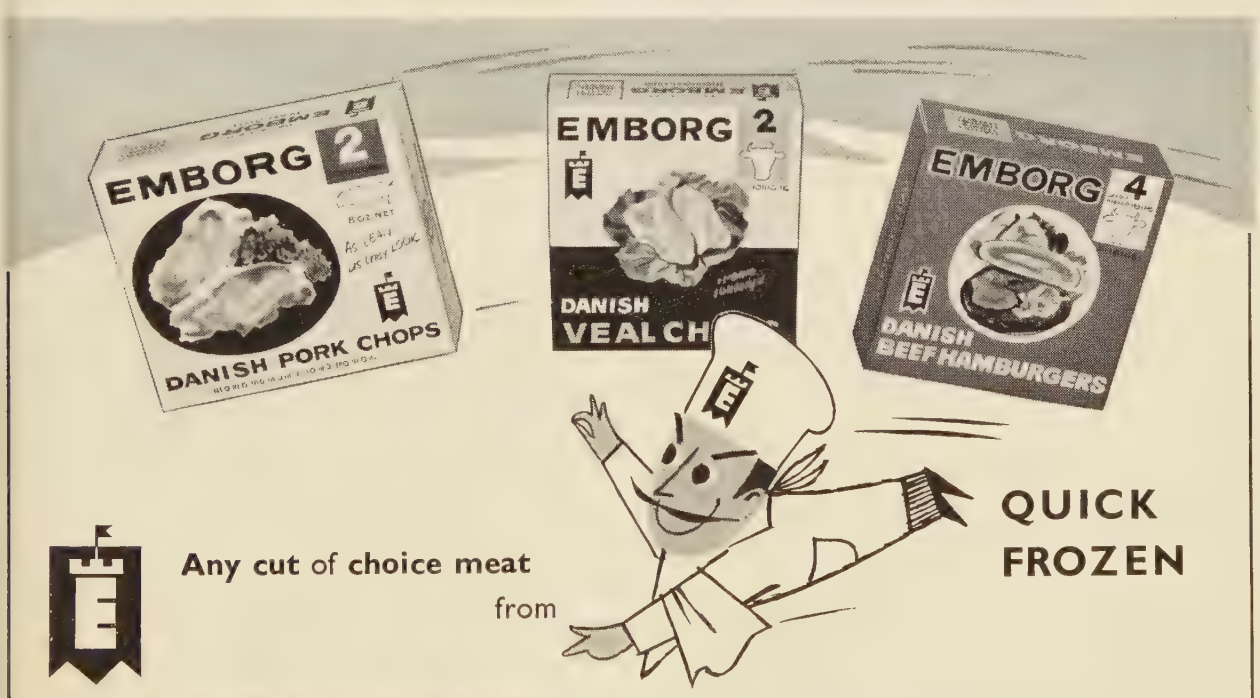
looking for baby milk powder? . . look for the sign LIDANO **of highest quality**

The finest milk from healthy Danish cows, careful treatment in the modern LIDANO factories, extensive service for our customers, and speedy delivery to all parts of the world — that's why buyers prefer LIDANO milk powder

LIDANO

A/S LIDANO *Manufacturers and exporters of milk powder*
36, Nørregade, Copenhagen K, Denmark
Telegrams: Lidano. Telephone: Minerva 4767



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QUICK FROZEN

EMBORG AALBORG DENMARK

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Established 1835

Manufacturers of Danish Pottery

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Design: Poul Cadovius

The world's most versatile furniture system

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Finland: Borgå Möbelfabrik AB, Borgå
France: Éts Léon Leville, 48, Faubourg du Temple, Paris
Norway: Oluf A. Martins A/S, Møbelfabrikk, Strømmen
Germany: ROYAL SYSTEM MÖBEL GMBH., 82, Bismarckstrasse, Düsseldorf

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TORONTO:
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LONDON W. 1.:
15, New Bond Street
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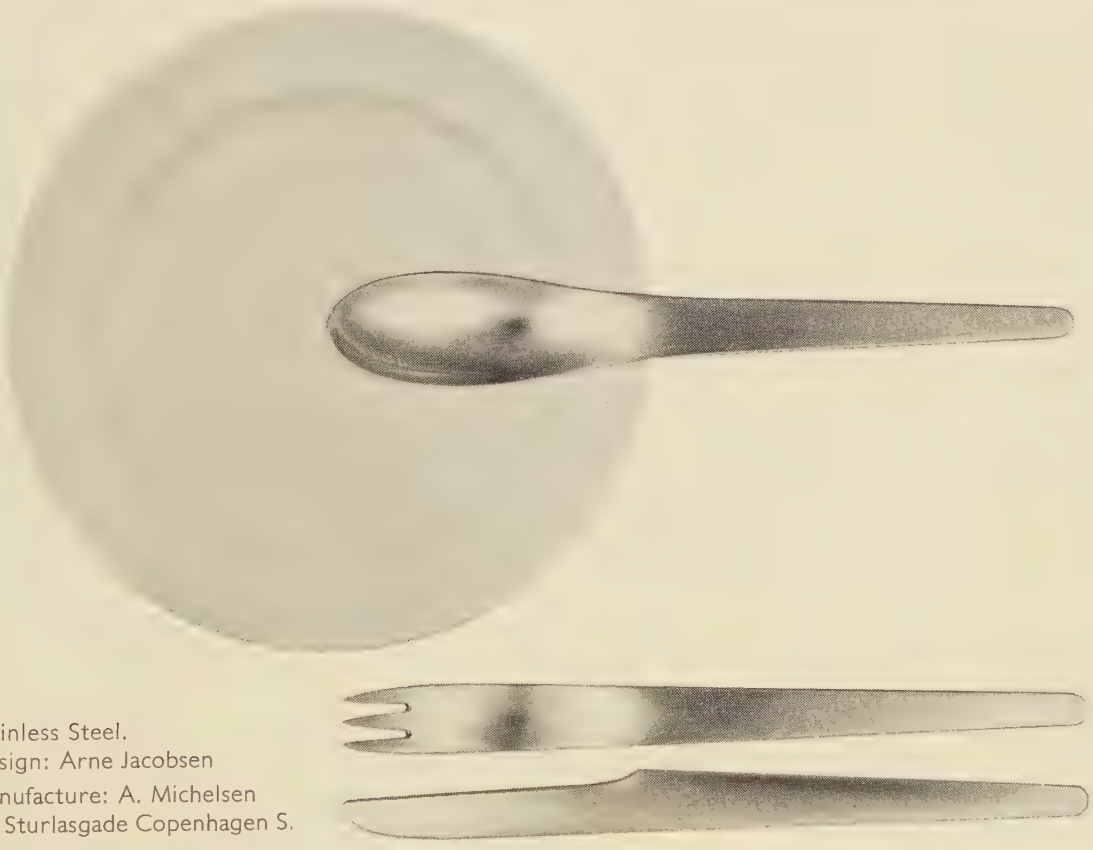
STOCKHOLM:
Hamngatan 14
GENEVA:
41, Rue du Rhone
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.:
667, Fifth Avenue

GEORG JENSEN



Stainless Steel.
Design: Arne Jacobsen
Manufacture: A. Michelsen
14, Sturlasgade Copenhagen S.

The IDEAL help

for every Kitchen

- first class quality
- great versatility
- quick performance
- easy to handle
- easy to clean

KITCHEN MASTER

does over 20 different
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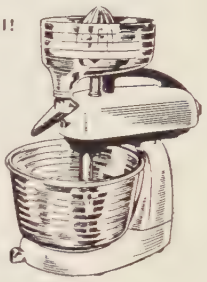
0.6 HP motor
with variable speed control
and a vast choice of attachments
for all kinds of food preparation.

Olympic IDEAL

beats 'em all!

kneads
mixes
mashes
minces
grinds
peels
grates
slices
etc., etc.



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a handy help for finer food

liquidizes
pulverizes
blends
mixes
chops
etc.,
etc.

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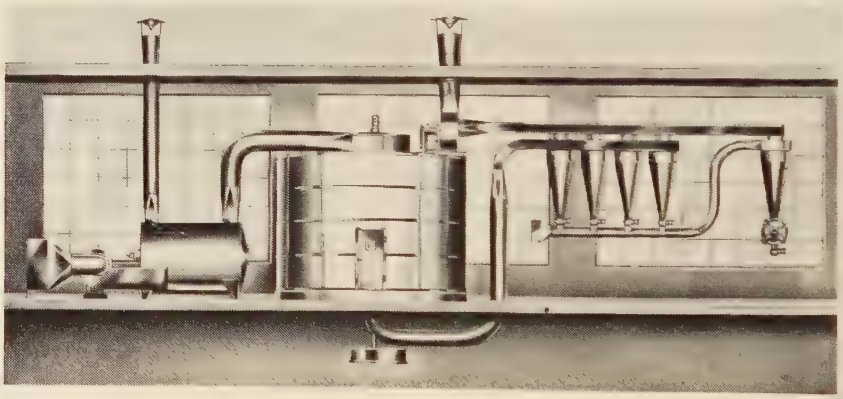
Choose ANHYDRO Spray Drying Plant

the best in operation

. . . the modern plant with the multiple advantages . . .



ANHYDRO is noted all over the world for optimum quality and maximum advantages. And no wonder, for ANHYDRO is far more economical to run and maintain, treats the dried products more gently, produces a superior quality of powder, and needs less space.

ANHYDRO

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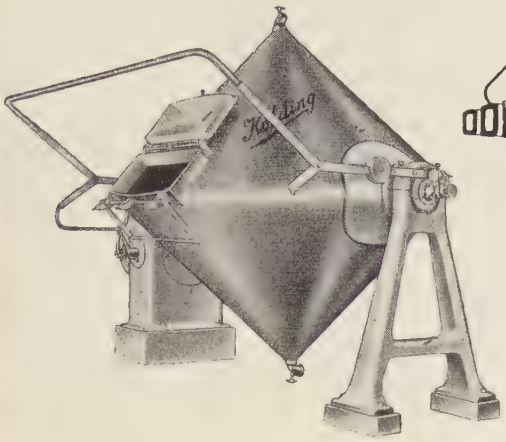
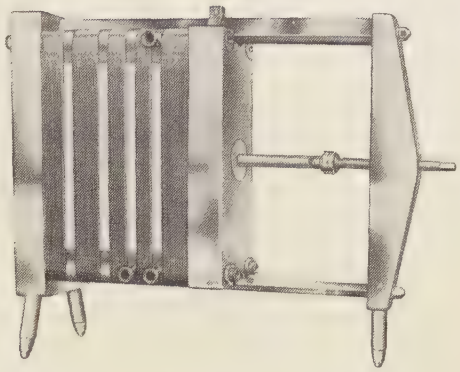
Tel.: Minerva 4767, Cables: ANHYDRO



With the cone churn – the best-selling steel churn in the world – and D.D.M.M.'s patent butter-pump, you are in a position to make butter of the finest quality and to empty the churn most conveniently and hygienically – direct into containers or into a butter-wrapping machine, *and the butter is untouched by human hand.*

DAIRY MACHINERY — single machines as well as complete dairy plants.

Cheese-department machinery – Tanks – Centrifugal pumps – Fittings, etc.



Up-to-date plate apparatus for pasteurizing and cooling milk, beer, wine, eggs, etc.

Supplied with complete stainless-steel finish or with plastic-treated iron frame.

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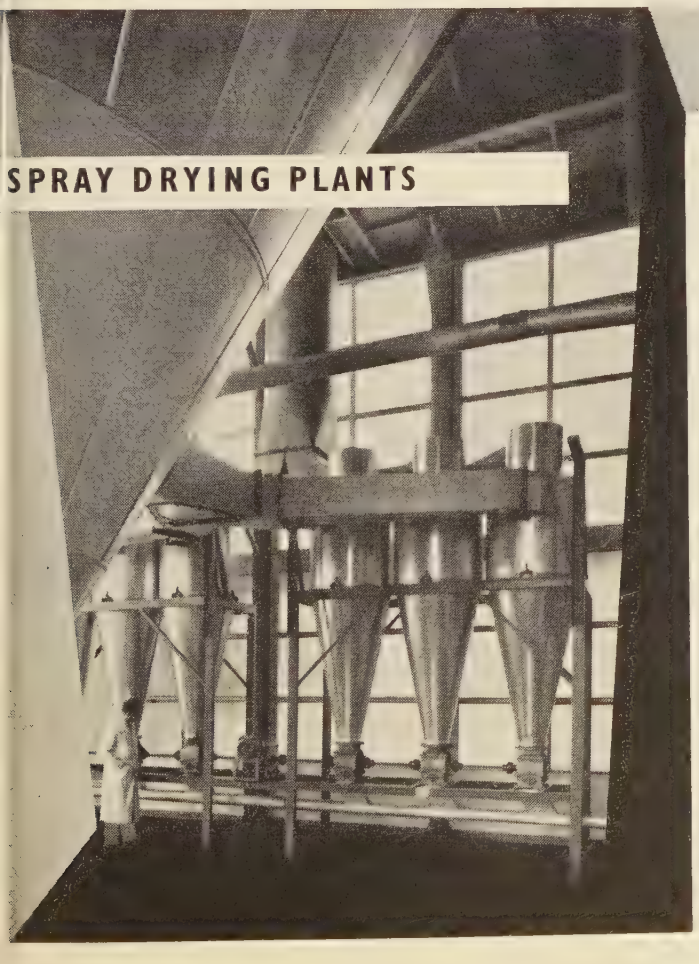

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400 NIRO ATOMIZER industrial scale Spray Dryers are working or under construction in all parts of the world.

Niro Atomizer are experts within the spray drying field, and our laboratory and research station are at disposal for test-run purposes.

Niro Atomizer will be pleased to assist you in planning your production based on spray drying of e. g.:

Kaolin	Milk and
Plastics (P. V. C.)	milk products
Soap and detergents	Coffee, egg
Tannin extract	Flavourings
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and numerous other products

A/S NIRO ATOMIZER

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Laundry Plants . Dry-Cleaning Plants
Garment Presses . Hosiery Presses

Export to all parts of the world

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MASKINFABRIK A-S
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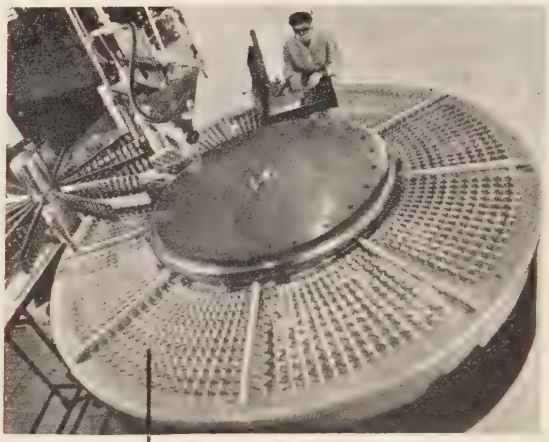

Up to
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chocolate-coated ice-cream bars per hour, - produced untouched by human hand, by means of the fully automatic

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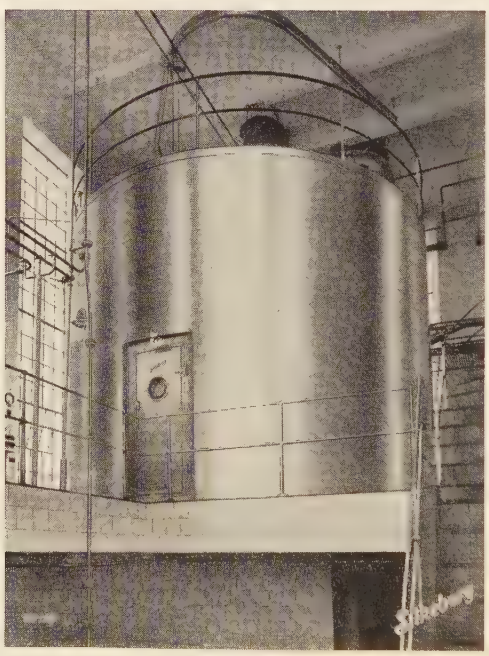
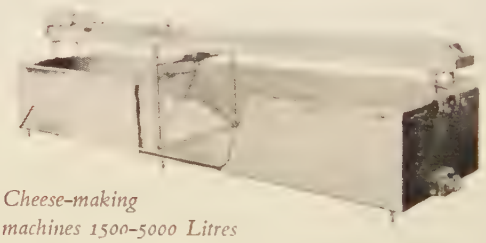
rotary freezer from

HOYER MANUFACTURING CO.
Manufacturers of Ice-Cream Machinery
AARHUS DENMARK



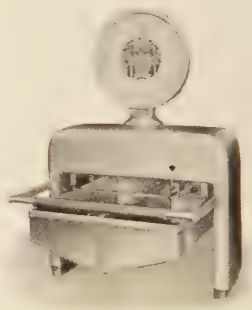
SILKEBORG supplies complete dairy plants as well as plants for the manufacture of evaporated milk, sweetened, condensed milk, drum-dried powder and spray-dried powder.
SILKEBORG has more than a 100 years' experience in the manufacture of dairy machines.

SILKEBORG MASKINFABRIK A/S
SILKEBORG DENMARK



Cheese-making machines 1500-5000 Litres

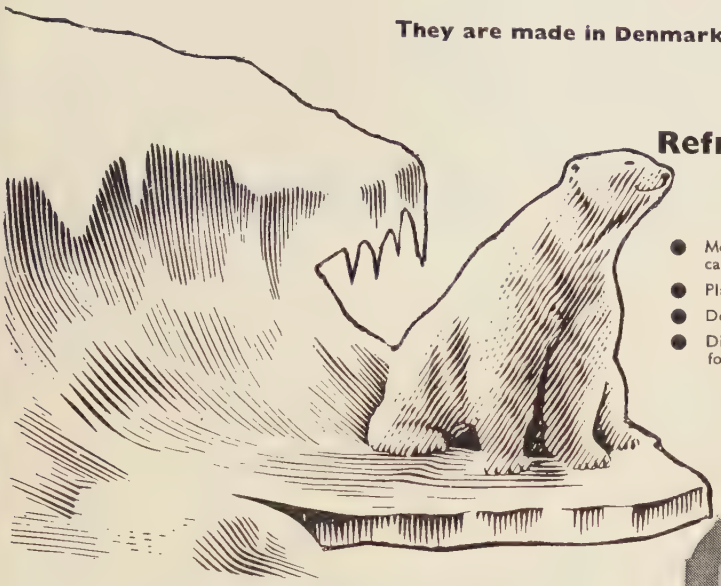
Pneumatic cheese press



Weighing-machine for receiving 250-500 kg

Maglekilde Maskinfabrik
Roskilde Denmark
Telegrams: "Dairyarticles"

They are made in Denmark:



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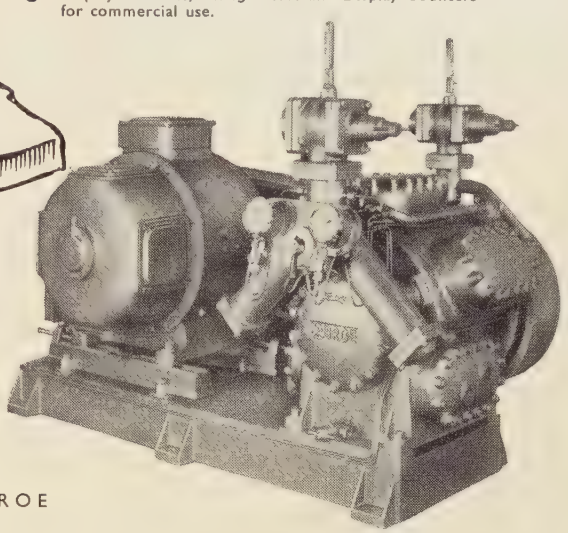
SABROE

Refrigerating- and Freezing Plants

for every requirement
in connection with refrigeration

- Modern Compressors, reliable in operation, up to 1,000,000 calories per hour (4,000,000 btu/hr).
- Plate Freezers — Scale-Ice Plants.
- Domestic Freezers and Domestic Refrigerators.
- Display Cabinets, Refrigerators and Display Counters for commercial use.



SMC — the ideal compressor for industrial refrigerating plants, marine refrigerating plants, air-conditioning plants, etc.

SABROE

— a universal name in refrigeration

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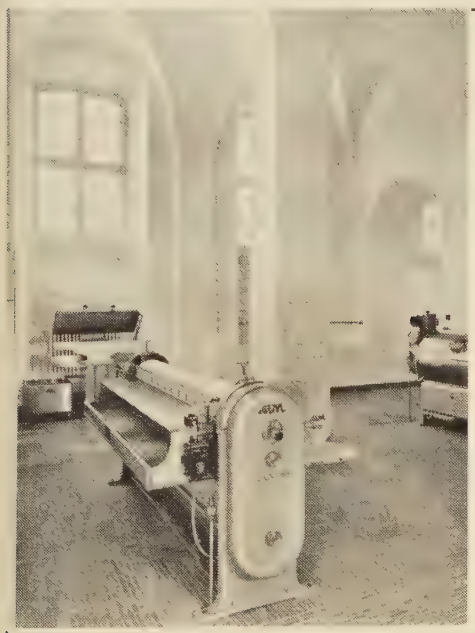

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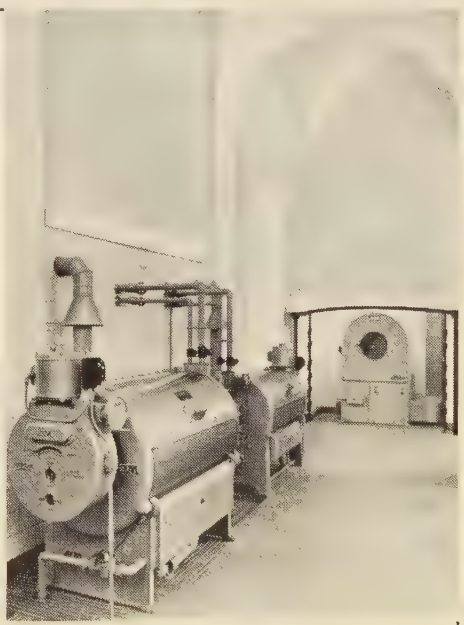
LAUNDRY PLANT
supplied to
The "FREDERIK
VIII's PALÆ"
AMALIENBORG
PALACE
Copenhagen



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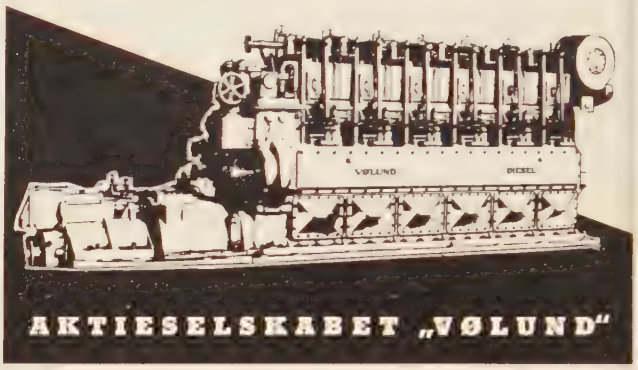

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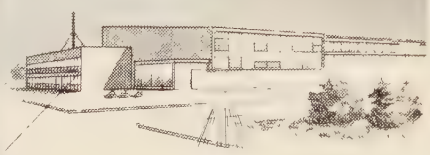

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Specialized in

Multi-Stage Hydraulic Pipe Benders

Bending Machines for thin-walled tubes

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Concrete Pipe Vibrating Machines

for a rational production of concrete pipes.

The machines are suitable for production of pipes in diameters from 10 to 150 cm and in lengths of 1 or 2 metres by and ideal combination of high frequency vibration and hydraulic pressure up to 11 tons. The concrete pipes are hydraulically extruded from the mould, which remains on the machine.

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We are pump experts

The ROTAN pump

Suitable for:
Oil
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Molasses etc.

Tell us your problems,
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Electrically DRIVEN
PISTON PUMPS

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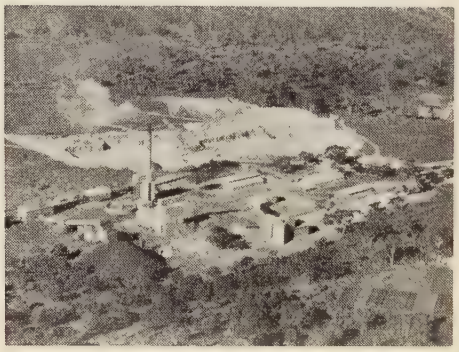
Cement Works in Norway



Cement Works in Australia

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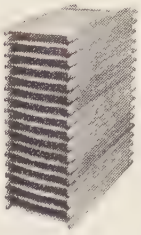
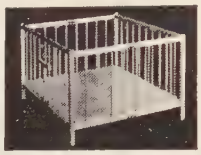
ENGINEERS

Model 33



Model 34



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ROSKILDE - DENMARK
Cables: Hansens

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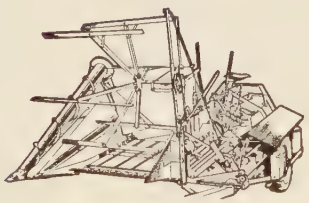
. . . recommend from their line of production



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for animal
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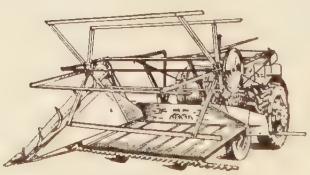
frontmounted



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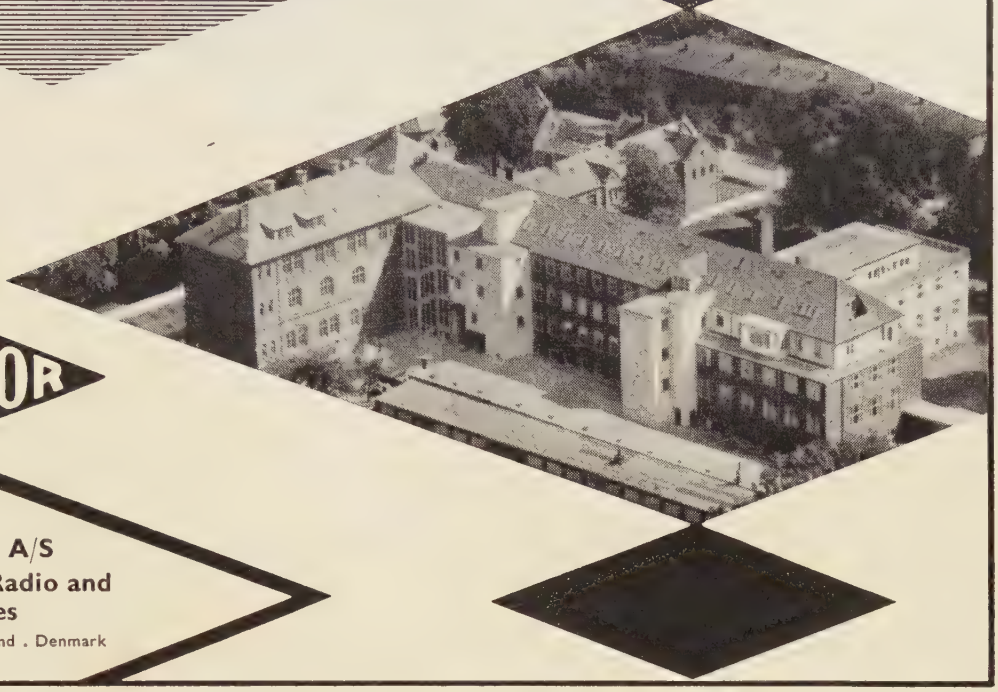
TOROTOR



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Manufacturer of Radio and TV-Articles
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Produced at the world's first dry-cell factory.

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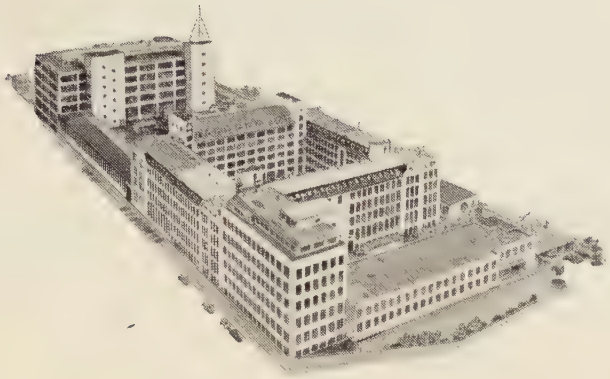

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FOR HIGH AND LOW TENSION PLANT

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SALE *and* **SERVICE**
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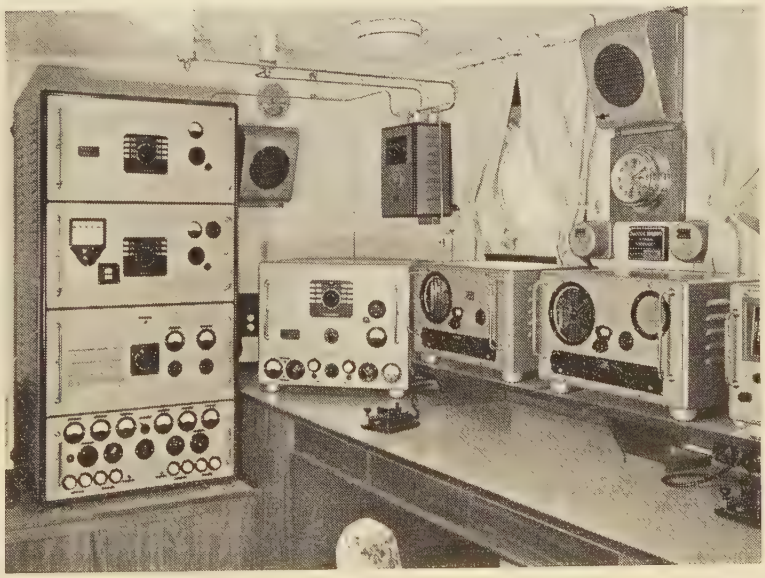

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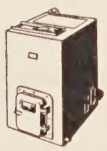

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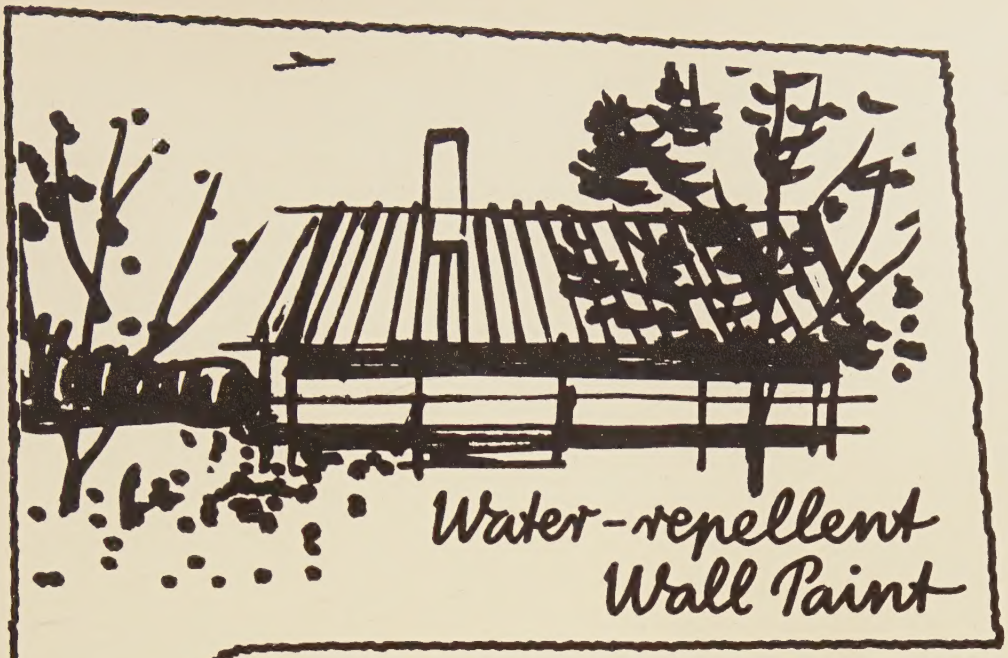

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